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November 17 1978

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THE TIMES

Unesco and the threat to the press: Ian Murray, page 16

2,300 jobs to go in state plan for shipyards

Shipbuilders want to shed 12,300 jobs, the manpower used to build merchant ships was revealed by shipbuilding union yesterday. They expressed total opposition to closures or redundancies until the corporation's full plans are officially disclosed by the end of the year. The disclosure to embarrass the Labour Government.

Plans reveal details of 3-year scheme

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A replica of an 1829 bus, London's first, on the original Paddington to Bank route for a London Transport film.

Mr Bessel's immunity is upheld

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, the former Liberal leader, who faces charges of conspiracy to murder, yesterday failed in a High Court attempt to challenge immunity from prosecution given to Mr Peter Bessel, a former Liberal MP and a prosecution witness.

Mrs Thatcher throws White Paper on inflation at Prime Minister

On Wednesday, Mr Healey gave an emphatic "yes" in the Commons when asked if the Government would prevent settlements in the public sector in excess of the guidelines.

Secrets jury find one journalist guilty

Against Mr Campbell, aged 26, a journalist with the *New Statesman*, came more than 44 hours after the jury was sent out on Tuesday. He had denied receiving information from Mr Berry, known as having reasonable grounds to believe that it was communicated in confidence to the Act.

War toy ban by German shops

Bonn, Nov. 16.—The West German Toy Retailers' Association have agreed to recommend a ban on the sale of war toys after an appeal by the Justice Minister.

Rhodesians postpone election for black majority until April

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Nov. 16 Rhodesia's transitional Government today agreed to delay the holding of majority rule elections until April 20 next year. The decision was taken during an eight and half hour joint meeting of the Executive Council and the Ministerial Council.

Italians lay claim to a second bronze

By Geraldine Norman Rome, Nov. 16 The Italian authorities are now claiming that two bronzes, not one, on loan to the Royal Scottish Museum were smuggled out of Italy and should be returned. The claim is for a bronze portrait head, indemnified by the British Government against loss or damage at a valuation of £300,000, in addition to the 4th bronze figure of a god, probably Poseidon, valued at £820,000.

'No league football' on BBC TV

By Norman Fox Football Correspondent London, Nov. 16—BBC claimed yesterday that it had obtained exclusive rights to show Football League matches nationally for three years, starting next season. This would mean the end of BBC Match of the Day on Saturday nights but for the clubs would bring greater financial benefit at the present agreement between BBC and ITV, which expires at the end of this season, is worth only £420,000 and was the subject of a meeting of League Club chairman in London yesterday.

Prince's visit

The Prince of Wales talked with leaders of Bradford's coloured community during a visit to the city yesterday. He promised that he would try to look into complaints about alleged police treatment of West Indian youths.

I simply flew when he said Je Reviens

Advertisement for 'Je Reviens' perfume. It features a black and white photograph of a woman's face, partially obscured by shadows. The text describes the perfume as a 'new fragrance' and mentions 'Paris'.

WORTH PARIS

Fireman killed in warehouse

A fireman was killed and another seriously injured when a blaze at a warehouse in the Provisional IRA's new, caused more than 20 blasts in period.

Sale tankard on loan

A late nineteenth-century Russian silver-gilt and enamel tankard, loaned to Christie's for its sale in Geneva, has been borrowed on approval from a Rome jeweller, the auctioneers discovered. The item was bought in at £4,000 frames.

Estate agents order

The charges, costs and margins of estate agents are to be referred to the Price Commission, Mr John Fraser, Minister of State, Prices and Consumer Protection, said when he moved the second reading of the Estate Agents Bill.

Docherty suspension

Mr Tommy Docherty, manager of Derby County, was suspended by the club for seven days after he had attended a meeting of directors. An official statement said that the club would give him time to consult his lawyers and the football authorities.

China and Harriers

Britain is prepared to consider selling Harrier jump-jets to China but must first consult her allies, Mr Callaghan told Mr Wang Chen, leader of a high-level Chinese mission. With Peking interested in buying up to 30 Harriers, the question is whether the jet will be bought through COCCM, which controls strategic exports.

Tomorrow's Times

'Confrontation', a short story by Anthony Koster, is published for the first time in Britain in the Saturday Review tomorrow. Ned Chubbett writes on this week's Washington Theatre Ball at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Leaders page 17

Letters: On the Established Church, from the Bishop of New-Castle, and the Reverend Alan Watling; on the issue of the right to work, from Mr Neil McIntosh, and Mrs Beatrice Howard.

Report pages 12-13

Tennis: Top seed beaten in Wimbledon; Golf: Britain's new Walter Cop Captain; Football: Manchester United pull out of Blyth deal; Racing: Midland Court tries for unusual double.

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How patriotic is it to buy a computer from IBM?

Or an electric typewriter?
Or a photocopier? A dictation system?
Or even a typewriter ribbon?
There's only one way to answer questions like these. Not with persuasively worded opinions but with cold, hard facts.

Last year alone, our capital investment in Britain amounted to £90 million.

We've increased our staff from six when we started in 1951, to 15,000 British people working in Britain and for Britain.

They're working at Hursley, in IBM's biggest research and development laboratory in Europe. At Greenock and Havant, manufacturing machines that help keep British

products competitive in an international market and at the same time building our exports.

Every year we're increasing our investment in laboratories, plants, offices and training centres, in developing know-how and expertise.

The fact that we've already invested over £490 million should speak volumes about our commitment to Britain.

And a lot more about our faith in Britain's future.



HOME NEWS

Bank employees to demand 'very high price', including four-day week, for extended opening hours

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) will demand a four-day working week for its members in return for any moves to extend banking hours. That was made clear yesterday by Mr Luff Mills, the union's general secretary, when he announced that a special delegates' conference had been called for January 29 to discuss the issue.

Both the Midland Bank and Barclays have made clear that

they want to extend hours to some branches, and the other English clearing banks are understood to have similar plans in mind. Mr Mills said yesterday after a meeting of his executive that the union intended to exact "a very high price" for any extensions.

An executive motion to go before the conference will insist that there be no Saturday opening of normal domestic branches; that there be national negotiations on a collective basis before any extension is introduced; and that

there be a four-day week if Monday to Friday hours are extended.

Barclays have produced one of the most detailed proposals: they plan to experiment in 20 branches with extensions ranging from an 8.30 am start instead of 9.30 am, to evening opening as late as 7.30 pm.

Mr Mills, who said he recognized that the issue was an emotive one for the public, added: "No one in their right mind expects Barclays to stop at 20 branches."

On the issue of a Christmas holiday, the threat of a strike on December 22 by Nube members over the bank's decision not to grant the customary half day closure this year has been lifted after a secret ballot of 11,292 affected members.

They were 4,987 in favour of a stoppage and 3,212 against, a majority of three fifths of those who voted but only 44.1 per cent of those eligible. Under the union's rules there must be an overall majority for a strike.

Mr Mills said the exercise had shown the importance of the community it might have of our democracy. The exercise is a very good one and I would commend it to anybody and everybody. If our practice was extended to other sections of the community it might have interesting results as well.

However, he said the banks would be unwise to ignore the strength of feeling on the holiday issue, and talks would be sought urgently.

5p telephone call box conversions planned

By David Felton
Business News Staff

The Post Office is working on plans to convert telephone boxes to take 5p pieces, but any increase in charges will not come into effect for some time.

Charges have been fixed at next March and the Post Office said yesterday that there were no immediate plans to bring in the 5p call. However, it is known that Post Office engineers have been working on conversion plans for a long time because the corporation believes the 2p will soon become an uneconomic unit.

In addition to the price freeze the Post Office has given an undertaking to hold telephone charge increases to 5 per cent below inflation rates for the next five years.

There is likely to be pressure from within the corporation for an increase in call-box charges because, despite an overall profit last year of nearly £370m, there was a loss of £30m on coin telephones.

The spokesman denied reports that there were plans to introduce 5p call boxes, at present being used experimentally at Heathrow and Glasgow airports, throughout the country.

Dearer eggs

The price of eggs will be increased from next week by 4p a dozen for all sizes. Golden Lay said yesterday: "Normal pre-Christmas demand has increased sales, while supplies are slightly down."

Water workers seek £17 rise in minimum rate

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Fresh evidence of public sector pay unrest emerged in an unexpected quarter yesterday when union leaders of 30,000 water industry workers submitted demands well in excess of the Government's wage restraint guidelines.

The unions are asking for an increase of more than £17 a week for men on the bottom rate in the industry, lifting the minimum from £44.22 to £62. They are also seeking a 35-hour week, four weeks' holiday and improvements in other fringe benefits.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaff, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said last night: "The water industry has been undervalued for too long, and it was only dur-

ing the 1976 drought that their real worth became acknowledged by the public. We want that valuation turned into cash. My members cannot live on pub-esteem."

As well as higher basic pay, the negotiators want "substantial" increases to shift allowances, stand-by and call-out pay, and also to the lead-in payments made to workers in the transitional stages of negotiating productivity agreements.

A similar claim has been submitted for 25,000 manual workers in the universities and other centres of higher education, as part of a wider campaign by the National Union of Public Employees to win higher wage rises for the lower paid. Local authority employers are to reply to a 40 per cent claim on December 12.

Plan to back Welsh plot case men

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Extra police are to be posted in Carmarthen, Dyfed, next week to control demonstrations planned by members of the Welsh Language Society in support of two of their officials who are facing a rental on co-ownership charges.

Students from three Welsh colleges plan to boycott lectures when Gruffydd Rhodri Williams, aged 21, and Dafydd Wynford James, aged 26, will be charged with conspiring to cause criminal damage to television installations. The jury failed to agree during the first trial last July.

That trial was delayed for a day after several people prominent in Welsh life admitted preventing Mr Williams from attending by holding him against his will.

A Welsh Language Society document states that the language is dying because there is no television channel and gives a warning that "further government delays will be met by further action".

The trial will be before Judge Morgan Hughes.

£14,000 debts of Robert Beatty

Robert Beatty, the Canadian-born actor, facing tax claims in Britain of more than £12,000, said at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday that it was a pity there was no PAYE scheme for actors in Britain.

"In America they take the tax before you get your earnings", he said. "If they did that here it would make every actor's life happier."

He disclosed debts of about £14,000 and assets of about £900. The examination was concluded.

Fire strike 'saving'

Local authorities saved £18m during the firemen's strike last year, but spent £7m on alternative cover such as "green goddess" fire appliances, according to statistics published yesterday by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Mortgage tax code changes to be delayed

By Margaret Stone

Tax code adjustments to allow for the higher mortgage interest payments borrowers will be making from next month are not likely to be completed until the middle of next year.

The Inland Revenue, which last year attempted to adjust individual tax codes as interest rates changed, has reverted to its earlier practice of adjusting

the code once a year, generally in August after building societies have filed precise details of their mortgage lending.

Last year the department was frustrated in its attempt to make the immediate adjustments by the frequent changes in the rate.

As only about a tenth of the country's tax affairs are computerized, most of the recording operation has to be done manually, and for several years the

department has been stretched both by frequent tax changes and changes in the methods of taxation.

Anyone who has a mortgage of £15,000 will be paying an extra £12 a month, which £4 is tax. However, the tax element will be refunded ultimately as the tax code alterations are made. People taking out a new mortgage will have their tax codes adjusted immediately.

Take decision to prosecute from police, group says

By Our Legal Correspondent

The decision to prosecute should be taken out of the hands of the police, according to the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales. It proposes, in evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, that every police authority in England and Wales should have its own unit, which would be responsible for instituting prosecutions.

At present, the society says, 29 of the 41 police authorities outside London have such departments, but even where they exist there is considerable variation between areas in their methods of work, status, responsibilities and degree of control and influence over prosecutions.

The society wants the hazardous system rationalized so that all prosecuting solicitors' departments are subject to the same organizational arrangements, status and conditions.

Commenting on the police role, the society feels that it was generally unsatisfactory that the person responsible for the decision to prosecute should

be the one who had carried out or had been involved in the investigation.

A police officer inevitably formed a view as to the guilt of his suspect, and might be inclined, without any improper motive, to shut his mind to evidence pointing to that person's innocence.

The prosecuting solicitors call for the introduction of a new form of written caution to be given to a suspect and signed by him. After telling the suspect that he need not say anything, the caution should add: "You may ask for legal representation before you say anything. If you say nothing and are prosecuted for this offence, it may be suggested at your trial that you have remained silent because you have something to hide."

The society is strongly in favour of the tape recording of police interrogations of suspects, and castigates the Government for failing to arrange the experiments in such recording recommended by an advisory committee in 1976.

Advice on faulty vacuum cleaner

Owners of a potentially dangerous Romanian cylinder vacuum cleaner, the Ajax, of which 5,000 have been sold in Britain, were advised yesterday to ask their suppliers for a modification or a refund.

Liquidators of the firm that imported the cleaners, English Exporters (London) Ltd, warned owners a fortnight ago to stop using them immediately because of a wiring fault.

NUT warning on jobs in Guyana

The National Union of Teachers has warned its 247,000 members to get in touch with union headquarters before taking up teaching posts in Guyana.

"The warning comes after the experience of Mr Filmore Dundas, aged 49, of London, who travelled twice to take up teaching appointments in Guyana only to find that the job was not available in the form offered."

Phone service to help over radio changes

The BBC is to set up a telephone service from next Monday to help listeners in difficulties over radio wavelength changes that take effect from next Thursday. The numbers are as follows:

Wales: Cardiff 552121; Bangor 52855.
Scotland: Glasgow 041-334 9301; Edinburgh 031-555 2565; Aberdeen 0224 575334; Inverness 0463 221711.
Northern Ireland: Belfast 0232 23434.
North-west: Manchester 061-236 8400.
Midlands: Birmingham 021-472 51111.
West: Bristol 0272 312466.
North-east: Newcastle 0632 20464.
North: Leeds 0532 446222.
East: Norwich 612418.
South: Southampton 0703 39333.
South-west: Plymouth 29738.
London and South-east: 01-636 3522.

Committee to discuss freedom plea by Myra Hindley

By Michael Horsnell

A 20,000-word statement prepared to Durham prison by Myra Hindley, the Moors murderer, setting out grounds for her release, is to be considered soon by a joint committee of Parole Board and Home Office representatives.

The document, which has been seen by Mr Marilyn Rees, the Home Secretary, is understood also to include details of her life in prison and her past relationship with Ian Brady, her accomplice in the child murders in the early 1960s.

The Home Office is considering which parts of the docu-

ment should be considered by the Committee. A claim by Miss Hindley that she was wrongly convicted is unlikely, however, to be part of their considerations.

Lord Longford, who has campaigned for her release, told his yesterday: "In the case of fixed sentences people come up for consideration after they have served one third of their sentence. With life sentences someone has to decide when they can get on to the croquet lawn and have a go at the first hoop. This is what is now happening with Myra Hindley. There are at

least three hoops to go through."

Miss Hindley, aged 35, was convicted with Ian Brady at Chester Assizes in 1966 of the murder of a girl of 10 and a boy of 17. She received two concurrent life sentences, together with a further concurrent seven years' jail for involvement in the murder of a boy aged 13.

Photographs of the bound and gagged naked girl and a tape recording of her voice as she was tortured and sexually assaulted by the couple before being killed formed part of the evidence.

Miss Hindley, who is said to have repented in prison of her crimes, spent several months preparing the document used.

Lord Longford believes it should be considered in full by the committee of three Parole Board and two Home Office representatives, and is discussing with the Home Office which parts it considers relevant.

Miss Hindley's case was to have been considered by the committee in April, but her solicitors asked for delay while she prepared her statement.

of life is less than normal. None of the MPs I have spoken to feels it is desirable that someone should be punished to the extent where he possibly dies in prison. This feeling applies to some Conservatives I have spoken to."

Mr Richards took with him messages of sympathy from former constituents in Walsall and Wednesbury when he visited Mr Stonehouse last Friday.

He said: "A lot of people dismiss his plight as a gimmick to get out of prison. But if they saw him they would be moved to compassion. John Stonehouse will never be allowed to forget his past."

His daughter said Mr Stonehouse, aged 53, who continues to maintain his innocence, would die of a broken heart if he returned to prison.

She said: "He had his first and most serious heart attack in April 1977. A week later he was put on light duties, like moving furniture. If he had been a free man he would have gone to a doctor, who would have referred him to a specialist, who would have diagnosed a severe coronary disease."

Leading article, page 17

Freemason appeal over tenfold rise in rates

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

Masonic lodges in Fife appealed against new valuations fixed by the regional assessor.

The rates for New Lodge have been increased from a little more than £4,450, and for Kirri Lodge from £650 to £4,475. The rates for many of the 49 lodges in the province have gone up more than 10 times.

Lord Elgin, the previous grandmaster, said yesterday many of the lodges do not have enough money to pay increased rates.

Mr John Campbell, the next grandmaster, said this will mean that some of the lodges will have to pay more than £100 a year.

Mr Campbell said: "We will go bankrupt, and I am prepared to meet them. There will be no more money to pay for this state."

Lord Elgin said: "We appealed, but this will mean that some of the lodges will have to pay more than £100 a year. There will be no more money to pay for this state."

Woman drowns after canal bank mugging

A woman drowned in a canal after being mugged. Mr Milmo was told at the Criminal Court yesterday that the attacker was jailed for seven years.

Maryn Wilder, aged 30, was taken to hospital from her second home only a few days before she was mugged. She was found floating in the canal at Grange Road, London.

The judge told Mr Milmo: "It is far too late for you to defend a woman who is a victim of a crime. You are a man of law, and you should know that."

Mr Wilder, who pleaded guilty, was convicted of manslaughter and robbery.

Mr Neil Denison, prosecution, said Mr Wilder was going home along a canal when Mr Milmo was behind and knocked him down with blows to the head.

He grabbed her hand and tried to force her into the canal. She fell into the water and drowned.

German woman can stay a w

Dorothea Ridder, the woman reported to be of Astrid Prohl, a former member of the Meinhof gang, who visited her, has been given permission to enter Britain for seven days, the Home Office said yesterday.

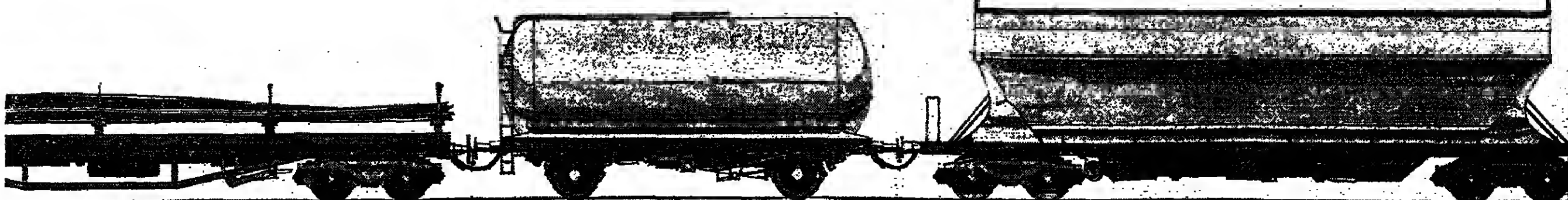
Miss Ridder arrived in London on Sunday but was refused to allow her to stay in the country.

Cumbria req for more pol

Cumbria County Council has asked the Home Office for more police in the area after a recommendation by W. Caves, the chief constable.

Mr Caves said in that to cope with tourism in Cumbria he wanted to augment the force areas to the detriment of other areas.

Speedlink



IE NEWS

Charge for solicitor for clients were bed of £30,000

In firm of solicitors a man formerly with Rhy's Solicitors, charged clients of £30,000, alleged at Horseferry Magistrates' Court, London.

Mr. Rhy's Solicitors, a man formerly with Rhy's Solicitors, charged clients of £30,000, alleged at Horseferry Magistrates' Court, London.

President of NFU to resign in January

Sir Henry Plummer, president of the National Farmers' Union, announced yesterday that he would resign in January.

Trust that helped to preserve 3,370 churches celebrates anniversary Keeping history alive in English landscape

By Philip Howard

Whether because the English are especially religious or especially factious, we have more churches to the acre of historic architecture than most countries. Take away the churches and the face of England in town and country would be greatly diminished.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has been president of the trust since its formation, said that the preservers of churches were not in the best position to compete for funds when the public was so hard pressed and values were so confused.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was always easier to raise money for great buildings such as cathedrals, or for houses, or for the repair of old buildings, rather than for the preservation of churches.

Since 1953 the Historic Churches Preservation Trust has raised £3,250,000 and has helped to save 3,370 churches. That averages about £900 a building, which does not pay for much building work these days. But a modest grant from the trust, administered from its little office in Fulham Palace, often encourages a big local response.

Farmer from Uganda ploughs new furrow

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Loughborough

The Manpower Services Commission is to make a grant of up to £2,000 towards a nursery to experiment on large-scale production of vegetables used in Asian food.

is facing arts Scotland

By David Faux

ated the national chrestal and ballet in Scotland unless the level of funding ad within the next according to the Council annual lished yesterday.

Compensation by makers backed in poll

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The National Consumer Council yesterday claimed overwhelming public support for making manufacturers liable to compensate people for injuries or damage caused by defective products.

Alloy test on bronze may prove origin

Continued from page 1

The naturalism and sophistication of the Edinburgh head might point to a later date, but the same can be said of the second head from the Reggio wreck.

National Front man gets 3 years

By Our Criminal Justice Correspondent

James Tierney, aged 30, a National Front member who was said to have been making materials in his bedroom in Exeter, was jailed at Exeter Crown Court yesterday for three years.

Scots bus strike ends

By Our Glasgow Correspondent

A strike which left Glasgow without buses for more than three weeks ended yesterday when 700 maintenance men voted to accept a pay deal.

Man granted bail killed girl few weeks later

By Our Criminal Justice Correspondent

Mr Justice Milmo criticized at the Central Criminal Court yesterday a decision by Hampshire magistrates, London, to grant bail to a man with a long criminal record who had killed a girl.

Manpower cut delays research laboratories

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Delays are expected in the completion of several large research laboratories being built as national facilities available to universities and polytechnics.

Extensive Romano-British remains found in Derby

From Our Correspondent
Derby

A discovery of Romano-British remains on the site of the old Derby racecourse is expected to lead to a reappraisal of the size and importance of settlements around the camp and fort known as Chester Green and Little Chester in Derby.

x proposal to defy in over payments

By Our Correspondent

act of defiance, the in is proposing to usual sum it pays to Government for defence, diplomatic on abroad and other services.

Concern of black people about police

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Twelve community relations officers in London have told the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice that "from their experience and in their areas a serious problem exists between the police and the black community".

MP not to stand

By Our Correspondent

Mr Arthur Jones, Conservative MP for Daventry, who had a majority of 9,562 at the last general election, announced yesterday that he will not be standing at the next election on the ground of age. He is 63.

100 day clubs sought for mentally infirm old people

By A Staff Reporter

A campaign to set up 100 day clubs for mentally infirm old people is to be launched through the Mental Health Foundation, the central grant-awarding body, which raises £350,000 a year from voluntary sources.

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Bristol fashion

By Our Correspondent

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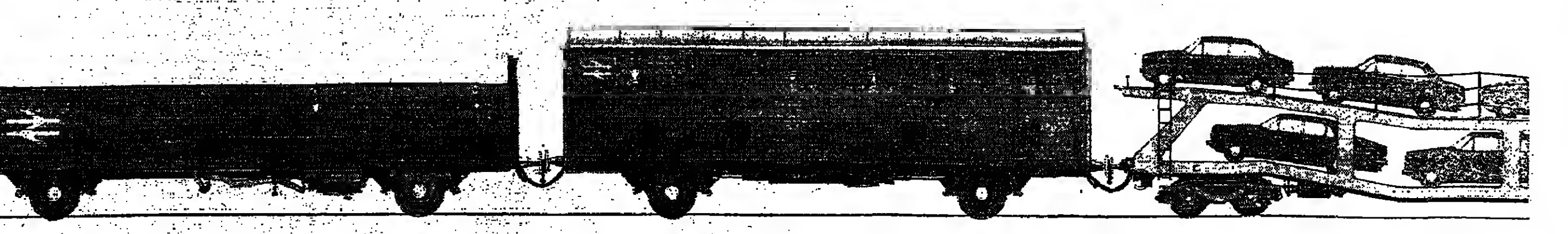
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he fast growing
ame in freight

Railfreight Speedlink is growing fast and making a name for dependability. Over 9,000 miles of high-speed track are already integrated into the Speedlink system, with further services being introduced this year. Speedlink is the freight system of the future, today.

monitored by a computer-based control system to ensure reliability. If you have sidings, modernisation to Speedlink standards will enable you to operate them more efficiently. New sidings developments, modernisation and specialist rolling stock may qualify for generous Government Grants.



Railfreight Speedlink
THE FREIGHT NAME FOR RELIABILITY

1974-11-17

ERSEAS e of jets China ll be sidered'

is prepared to con-
sale of defence equip-
including the Harrier
the People's Re-
China, Mr. Callaghan
high-level Chinese dele-
London yesterday. But
leader of the dele-
Prime Minister, that
negotiations
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with the Chinese
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worth about £300m, is
the United States will
a deal within 12 months
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which controls exports
gic goods to communist

have been conflicting
over the United States,
nes suggesting that it
or object to sales of
defensive weapons. It
argued that the short-
urrier could come into
gory. But recently it
emphasised in Wash-
there is no carte
any Nato ally to sell
equipment to com-
munist.
decided in principle
that an economic
agreement should
Anglo-Chinese trade
in a year by 1985.

The country now bottom of the list, in Soviet eyes, no longer inspires respect Britain simply does not matter any more to Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 16
A few days ago, Sir Curtis
Keeble, the British Ambassador
to Moscow, paid his first formal
courtesy call on Mr. Andrei
Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign
Minister. The meeting was a
friendly affair and both sides
expressed their satisfaction
with it.
But Sir Curtis arrived here
in April, and a seven-month
wait to fulfil a routine diplo-
matic duty was beginning to
look suspiciously long. Through-
out his stay, he has been doing
nothing into this, giving plenty
of reasons why Mr. Gromyko
could not receive the call
earlier. It is inconceivable that
a new West German or French
Ambassador should be kept
waiting so long.
It is indeed symptomatic of
Anglo-Soviet relations, which
are worse than Soviet relations
with any other leading West
European country. In Soviet
eyes Britain no longer inspires
awe, respect, affection or any
particular emotion: the country
simply no longer matters.
Emotionally Britain has
never been as close to Russia
as France or Germany. But
historical indifference has
been reinforced in recent years
by several factors.
First, the Russians, for a
variety of reasons, now have
good relations with all the other
main West European powers.
Secondly, Britain is perceived
as being closer to the United
States than any other country,

and her policies on such
matters as human rights are
seen as mere echoes of Ameri-
can policies.
Thirdly, Britain provides
ample ammunition for the pro-
paganda organs to paint a pic-
ture of a country in economic
and political decline, and
fourthly, the Russians think
of Britain as a country that does
not really like them, has many
influential anti-Soviet politicians
and is now provocatively con-
sidering arming the Soviet
Union's enemy, China.
Alone of the main contribu-
tors to the Western Alliance,
Britain has not forged a special
relationship with the Russians.
Since General de Gaulle's day
the Russians have always
treated the French as a special
case. Dreams of weaning
France away from Nato were
reinforced by a French concep-
tion of a Europe stretching to
the Urals. The French have
been wooed and courted with
summit meetings, trade agree-
ments, cultural links and regu-
lar diplomatic exchanges. Even
the Adamism of President
Giscard d'Estaing and French
intervention in Zaïre have
caused barely a ripple on the
smooth picture given of France
in the official media.
If the size of the French
Communist Party has also
helped relations, that is even
more true of Italy. The com-
munist there might be
awkwardly independent, but
they are communists and do
have a fair chance of forming

a government. In addition the
Russians have concluded impor-
tant trade deals with Italy,
supplying oil and gas for
example, and contracting with
FIAT to build a car plant in the
Soviet Union.
West Germany is also a
special case as reconciliation
with the Russians' historic
enemy has been the personal
policy of President Brezhnev
and one of the hallmarks of his
regime. It is a policy that has
clearly benefited the Russians.
West Germany is now the Soviet
Union's largest Western trading
partner, and the Russians have
forged a close working relation-
ship with a country they value
as a European counterbalance
to the United States. After Mr
Brezhnev's second visit to
Bonn, relations with Germany
are officially classified as excel-
lent.
Of the large European
powers, that leaves just Britain.
And here the Russians find
nothing to offer. British trad-
ing is of little interest: apart from
Austria, Britain is the one Euro-
pean country with a substantial
unfavourable trade balance with
the Soviet Union.
Britain does not appear to
carry much weight within
Europe, while at the same time
the country seems particularly
close "linguistically" culturally
and politically to the United
States. If the Russians feel the
United States is too
important to allow bilateral
relations to worsen, they
have no inhibitions about

venting their displeasure vicar-
iously. Anger at Dr David
Owen's close identification with
President Carter's human rights
policy was masked only by
Soviet contempt. "Look what
is happening in your own back
yard in Ulster," Pravda re-
marked dismissively.
Free therefore from critical
constraints, the Russians do
find plenty in Britain to bear
out everything Marxism says
about capitalist systems in
general. The country is a mag-
nificent example for the Soviet
public, and Soviet correspon-
dents in London lose no time in
pointing out racial troubles,
political oppression in
Northern Ireland, the sharp
class antagonism symbolised
by frequent strikes, and the
problems of the aftermath of
Empire.
The Soviet press repeatedly
speaks of British support for
racists in South Africa and
Rhodesia, while pouring scorn
on Britain's pusillanimous
attempts to settle the Rhodesian
problem. In short, Britain is a
marvellous target.
Finally, and probably one of
the most telling reasons, the
Russians do not feel much
warmth for the British. The
average Russian regards an
Englishman as cold and super-
cilious. Cartoons depict him as
a tall, haughty colonialist now
dressed in ratters. And the
Russians believe that their lack
of sympathy is mutual.
They point to what appears
to them to be the rather con-
tempuous and inflexible atti-

tude of the British to the Rus-
sians; they speak of the many
professional cold-warriors who
appear to influence the press
and have a large say in Parlia-
ment; and they still have not
really forgiven Britain for the
expulsion of 105 diplomats by
the Conservative Government.
There are flashes of warmth
now and then. The recent Brit-
ish Week in Novosibirsk, Brit-
ish book exhibitions and
British Week on television
emphasized that both sides
would like to improve relations.
In the cultural field, there is
a fair degree of mutual admi-
ration but otherwise this has been
a rather poor year for Anglo-
Soviet relations, aggravated by
the dissident trials and the
vociferous British criticism of
them. Even Dr Owen is said
to have been worried by the
way things were going.
The future does not look
bright: there is one action
calculated to anger and alarm
the Russians, it would be the
arming of China. Pravda has
already publicly warned Britain
not to sell arms to China. Yes-
terday, visiting American sena-
tors were told of Soviet concern
that the United States had re-
moved its veto on Nato arms
sales to China.
The Russians have been
watching the cordial reception
in London of visiting Chinese
Government leaders, and the
Chinese interest in buying
Harrier jump-jets. If that sale
goes through, Anglo-Soviet re-
lations will indeed remain in the
deep freeze.



'I didn't want to be a burden, but
what job is my pension nowadays?'

When you've paid into a pension to make yourself
self-sufficient in retirement, it is heart-breaking to have
to ask for help.
But what else can this gentleman do? He couldn't have
foreseen that the pound in his pocket would go on being
worth less and less with every year that passes.
People like this deserve our help. People who have
stood on their own two feet all their lives. People who
have planned and saved for their old age. Inflation is no
fault of theirs, yet they suffer for it.
At the DGAA we do all we can to help people like
this. They want to stay on in their own homes, so we help
with allowances. Only when they can no longer cope do
we find them a place in one of our Residential or Nursing
Homes.
However we help we do so with tact and sympathy.
Because we really do understand. Will you please help us
to carry on? With a donation, or a legacy, too, perhaps?

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for 600 cancer victims every year in the Hospice and
in their homes. Their personal needs are small but
the cost of running the Hospice is beyond their
means. They have given their lives to this delicate
work—can you help them to continue with a little
spare cash? Any donation would be gratefully
received by Reverend Mother at the above address.

White woman feared killed in Zambia

From Lawrence Pintak
Ussaka, Nov 16
Evidence is growing that an
elderly white woman may have
become the first fatality of a
campaign of harassment by
Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas
against white farmers outside
the Zambian capital.
Miss Muriel Bissel, aged 67,
who was born in Canada, has
been missing for a week after
armed men took her from a
farm at "Bothe's Rust" which
she owns jointly with a black
Zambian family.
For the past few weeks, men
believed to be guerrillas of Mr
Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe
African People's Union (Zapu)
have dragged a number of white
farmers from their homes and
beaten or harassed them. In
some cases causing serious
injuries.
Miss Bissel's farm is very
near a Zapu supply dump
attacked two weeks ago by the
Rhodesians. Armed men have
gone through the neighbouring
farm systematically question-
ing whites in search of "fifth
columnists". One farmer dis-
covered two landmines planted
near his pool.
Four days after the Rhode-
sians took Miss Bissel's farm
was occupied by these men, who
remained for five days. When
they left, they took Miss Bissel
with them.
Farmers who have under-
gone guerrilla interrogation
have described brutal bear-
ings, in which rifle butts and
bayonets were used.
Meanwhile a suit by two
challengers for the Zambian
presidency—Mr Simon Kap-
wepwe and Mr Harry Numbula
—charging that the process
under which President Kaunda
was nominated for another term
was unconstitutional, has been
rejected by a Lusaka High
Court judge.
Judge Ernest Sakala today re-
jected all evidence submitted
by Mr Kapwepwe and Mr
Numbula as a "pack of lies",
while agreeing with all the evi-
dence submitted by Dr Kaunda's
United National Independence
Party (UNIP).
Mr Kapwepwe told reporters
after the verdict that he would
appeal to the Supreme Court,
which has ruled against the
Government in the past.
Lusaka, Nov 16.—A British
mine worker, Mr John Waudby,
from Derbyshire, has been
detained on Zambia's northern
copperbelt for allegedly wearing
Rhodesian uniform at a mine
club fancy-dress party.—Reuter.



Workers searching yesterday for survivors of the Colombo air crash.

killed in Sri Lanka air crash

Correspondent
Nov 16
An 200 people died
when a Lockheed L-100
carrying pilgrims
back to Indonesia
to a coconut planta-
two miles from Col-
rt last night.
were 56 known sur-
of a total of about
100, and 13 crew.
which occurred
hundred yards from
the civil aircraft
in Sri Lanka. In
1974, a Martinair
carrying pilgrims,
while landing at
Colombo, killing 190 people.
The black box of the aircraft
which crashed last night has
been found intact and is being
sent to Indonesia and Ireland
will take part in the inquiry
which has been ordered by Pre-
sident Jayewardene.
The survivors owed their
escape to the fact that the
aircraft broke into three parts
before it burst into flames. It
had been in touch with Colombo
air traffic control and had
sought permission to make a
refuelling stop.
During the last few weeks a
number of aircraft carrying

Muslim pilgrims have been re-
routed owing to shortage of
aviation fuel at Colombo, but
the Lockheed carrier was given
permission to land.
It was asked to wait until
the runway was cleared of
another aircraft and there was
then a telecommunication
blackout.
Rescue operations were ham-
pered by heavy rain, thunder
and lightning.
The tragedy would have been
even greater if the aircraft had
hit a fireworks factory about
50 yards from the scene of the
crash.

The wreckage of the aircraft
was strewn over a wide area
with some of the bodies still
strapped to the seats. The sur-
vivors were in the tail section,
which suffered the least dam-
age. The cockpit and main sec-
tion were completely wrecked.
By the time rescue teams
arrived at the scene, villagers
in the area had already looted
the victims' belongings, includ-
ing carpets, money, watches and
other valuables. Many of the
passengers who were dead in
their seats were holding pocket
editions of the Koran and
chains of beads.

lent Amin is from mia border

Correspondent
Nov 16
Mr Amin returned to
today after visiting the
swampy Uganda and
He told a Nigerian
that all his troops
own from the Tanza-
they occupied last
in officials in Dar es
sisted today that fierce
are still going on in
of Tanzania north of
river
ts in Nairobi consider
gandans have in fact
k to their legal bor-
say several hundred
troops have already
ck into the area
by Uganda.

New Egyptian proposals put to Israelis

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 16
Mr Hosni Mubarak, the
Egyptian Vice-President, met
President Carter here this
morning and then saw Mr Ezer
Weizman, the Israeli Minister
of Defence, to give them the
latest Egyptian proposals on the
Egypt-Israeli peace treaty, a
State Department spokesman
described the proposals as
variations on the proposals put
forward last weekend by Mr
Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of
State, which the Israelis seem
inclined to accept.
The spokesman also said that
the Egyptians reaffirmed that
Egypt wants to deal with the
West Bank and Gaza together.
This was taken to be an indirect
rejection of the suggestion,
emanating from President
Sadat, that Egypt now wants to
separate Gaza and settle its
future immediately.
The spokesman would not
detail Mr Mubarak's proposals,
however. Mr Weizman is to
return to Israel to inform the
Cabinet of the latest state-of-
negotiations.
The spokesman said the
Israeli delegation had asked
him to say that the Defence
Minister was returning as pre-
viously planned to report on
matters discussed both with
Mr Mubarak and in the military
subcommittee dealing with the
military annex to the proposed
treaty.
The fact that Mr Weizman

was returning was not known
before today, and although the
spokesman said once again
that all three parties insisted
the talks were not being sus-
pended and that there was no
emergency, there is a strong
feeling that they have reached
a crisis.
Mr Carter knocked down an
Israeli suggestion that there
should be another summit. In a
breakfast meeting with report-
ers at the White House today,
he said: "I can't imagine any-
thing more deadly. I have no
intention of going to another
summit and I hope and pray it
will not be necessary."
The President also said that
the remaining problems were
"minuscule".
Egypt and the Gulf, page 9

More civilians appointed to Iran Cabinet

Tehran, Nov 16.—General
Gholamreza Azhari, Prime
Minister of Iran, appointed
eight more civilians to his
Cabinet today, as the armed
forces prepared for a big dis-
play of strength with parades in
the capital tomorrow.
The Cabinet is now pre-
dominantly civilian. Three of
the new ministers served in the
civilian government which was
overthrown on November 5.
Occasional street violence still
flared up despite the military
presence in most towns of any
size, and witnesses reported a
minor clash today between
armed forces and demonstrators
on Istanbul Avenue in the
capital.
Police also fired in the air
to disperse some demonstrators,
wounding four, in the south-
western town of Bahablan last
night.
But a spokesman for the
state-run oil company reported
continued slow improvement in
returning the oil industry to
normal production in refining
and in loading of tankers.
Partial strikes continued in
some installations, with workers
demanding an end to martial
law, freedom of political pri-
soners and expulsion of foreign
experts. But in other important
sectors, such as the petrochemi-
cals industry, the official Pars
news agency reported settle-
ment of strikes at plants in
Abadan and Shahpur.—Reuter

TWA

Confirmed reservations to Chicago £174 return.

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TWA
10.1 across the Atlantic.

How not to lose any sleep over an early morning flight. (Stay at the Sheraton-Heathrow the night before.)



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Sheraton-Heathrow the evening before your
flight is this: you can make it to the airport in
comfort next morning. Feeling relaxed,
refreshed, and ready to enjoy your trip.
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transport Sheraton services have been finely
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electric trouser press. Full sound-proofing

ensures undisturbed sleep. And you can rise,
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direct (hotline 01-897 9080), or have your
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SEAS

at anger prevents pt from hearing s of Gulf states

Al Qabas, Mr Shaheen proposed to the Egyptian official, that the text of the working paper be published in the Egyptian press, so that Egyptian public opinion would read it and study it. He even proposed to pay for publishing the document as an advertisement.

The officials apparently replied that this would not be possible, even as a paid advertisement.

The Kuwaiti report suggests just how far the Egyptians have gone in their efforts to prevent publication in Egypt of the moderate stand taken by the Gulf States. President Sadat, it seems, prefers his people to believe that the Arab monarchies are more critical of the Camp David accords than they really are.

It would not be the first time that Mr Sadat has regarded mild criticism as more dangerous and fertile than the disturbances against him in the Libyan or Iraqi press. Reasoned argument over Egyptian foreign policy is not welcomed in Egypt just now.

The campaign against the Arab royal families in the Gulf is taking on a curious likeness to the attacks made by Nasser against King Faisal during the 1963 war in Yemen. Two days ago Cairo radio was even suggesting that popular uprisings may break out against the "rich" "potentates" who had, it claimed, amassed wealth in secret bank accounts abroad.

One should never underestimate the personal control President Sadat has over his press or the personal animosity he feels towards those who, in his opinion, betray him. In the past year Saudi Arabia has not only expressed its concern over the Egyptian leader's peace initiative with Israel but, according to economists in the Middle East, has reduced its aid to Egypt.

However, Mr Sadat's apparent belligerence may not be reflecting confidence in his ability to survive. His sudden desire to link an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty with the fate of the Palestinians—or at least with Gaza—suggests that he is heading at last for the great unrest which his initiative created in the Arab world. His hostility to former friends and unexpected toughness with the Israelis could mean that he is a very worried man.

Red Guard leaders red executed

Five Red Guard leaders in China, who were executed in April, have been executed today by the Peking Committee on the "counter-revolutionary" crimes of Kung Tsu-fu, Han Mou-lan and others.

The five were arrested and sentenced to death for "counter-revolutionary" crimes. They were members of the Red Guard Revolutionary Committee, which was set up in 1966 to lead the Cultural Revolution. The committee was dissolved in 1969.

The five were executed by hanging. They were the first of a series of executions of Red Guard leaders.

concludes Bhutto case

The judgment and sentence of the Lahore High Court, (the former Prime Minister was found guilty of ordering the murder of a political opponent) was proper and the death sentence was in accordance with the law.

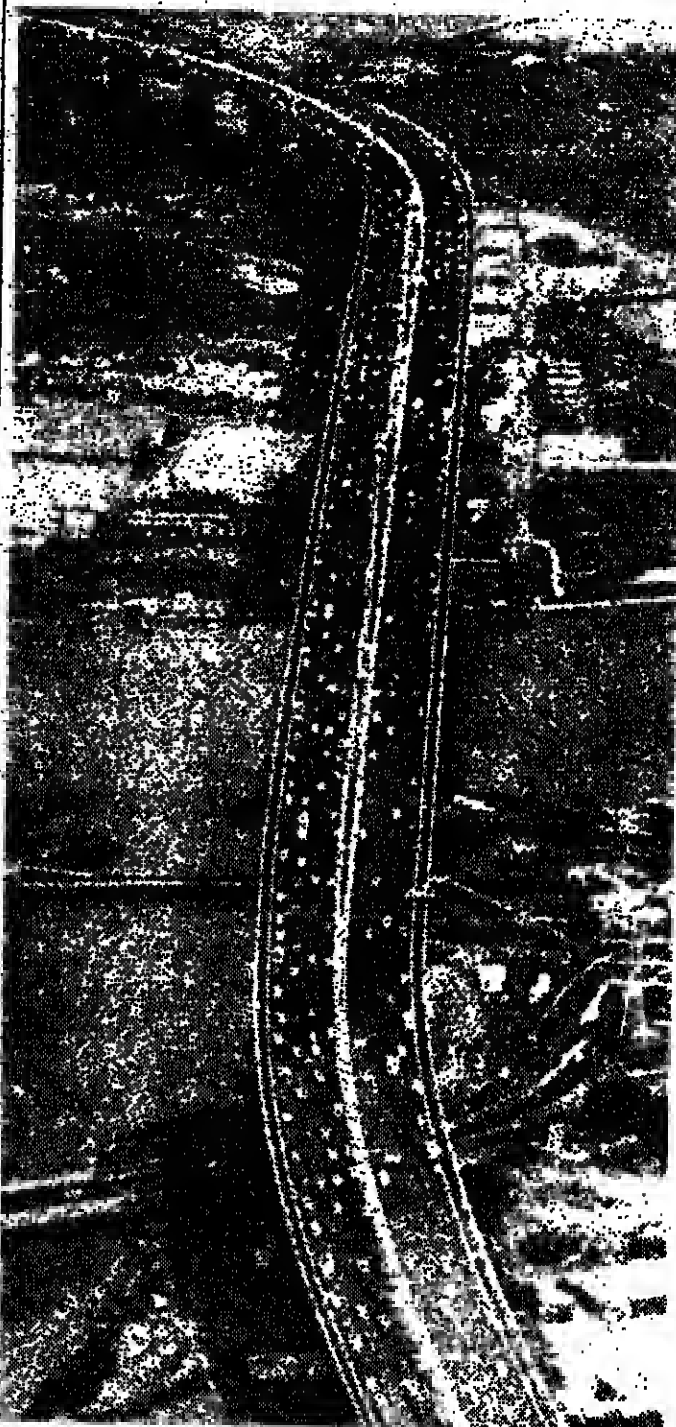
Mr Yashwantrao Chavan, Mr Bhutto's principal defence counsel, will exercise his right of reply on Saturday. He is expected to take between two and three weeks to complete his last submission.

Special Reports

appearing in
THE TIMES
next week are:

- Belgium
20th November 1978
- Spanish Wines
21st November 1978
- Canada
22nd November 1978
- Kenya
23rd November 1978

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Traffic flowing for the first time on Melbourne's West Gate bridge, which is 8,600ft long.

Melbourne's disaster bridge

The bridge was originally intended to open in 1971 but the collapse, industrial unrest and severe technical problems caused the seven-year delay. Now that it is open, it brings together Melbourne's eastern and western halves, which are separated by the Yarra River. Although there are several bridges over the Yarra, West Gate sweeps across south of the city centre, so that motorists—by paying a toll of 35p—will no longer be compelled to go through the busiest area to cross the river. The bridge will also make travel easier between the eastern and western parts of the state of Victoria.

24 jailed for Ghana plot to be released

The release by the Chinese of 24 Tibetan prisoners, including former high officials, which was announced yesterday, has been welcomed by the Dalai Lama in his Dharamsala retreat in the Indian Himalayas.

Peking, Nov 16.—Chagyal Namgyal Gyasog, a former leader of Tibet's rebellion against Chinese rule 19 years ago, who was one of those released on November 4, was quoted today by the New China News Agency as saying that the uprising failed because communism offered an alternative to freedom.

"We lost because we had inflicted so many hardships on the Tibetan people," he said.

Tibetan's release welcomed by Dalai Lama

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"We lost because we had inflicted so many hardships on the Tibetan people," he said.

Prime number record broken

Hayward, California, Nov 16.—Two 18-year-old American students have discovered with the help of a computer at California State University the largest known prime number, the number two to the 21,701st power.

Laura Nickel and Curt Noll received congratulations from Dr. Bryan Tuckman, an American who discovered the previous record-holder among prime numbers: two to the 19,373rd power.—Agence France-Presse.

More Czech dissidents jailed

By Our Foreign Staff

Exceptionally heavy sentences have been passed on three young human rights activists by the municipal court in Brno, Czechoslovakia, according to the Pelsch Press agency.

Mr Petr Cibulka, a worker, aged 25, was sent to prison for three years and nine months; Mr Libor, a student, aged 23, received two years and three months; Mr Petr Pospichal, a printing apprentice, aged 18, received 11 months.

All were found guilty of incitement against the republic for allegedly distributing recordings of unauthorized music, unofficial literature and documents of the Charter 77 movement. They were also said to have helped to arrange performances of banned singers in private flats. The chairman of the court claimed that they represented the long arm of Western propaganda.

Mr Pospichal said the sentences proved that "this society cannot tolerate anyone who wants to rectify its deficiencies."

The defendants' friends were not allowed to attend the trial, and an Austrian lawyer sent by Amnesty International was also denied admission and was later interrogated.

Dr Jaroslav Sabata, a spokesman of the Charter 77 movement, who is now held in prison, said in an interview that his arrest and Pospichal's were to be admitted going to prison rather than giving evidence against others.

A letter to Western Socialist leaders—including Mr Callaghan, Herr Willy Brandt, Dr Bruno Kreisky and Mr Olof Palme—has been signed by 52 people in Czechoslovakia, most of them socialists. It appeals for support for Dr Sabata, who was arrested while trying to meet members of the Polish human rights group on the border on October 1.

It asks, particularly, that foreign observers should be sent to the trial and it points out that the Soviet Union offered legal aid to Señor Luis Corvalan, the Chilean Communist leader, when he was held in prison in Santiago,

Papers lost £75m revenue and employees £30m

No outright winner in New York's press strike, despite air of elation

From Michael Leapman
New York, Nov 16

A modest celebratory luncheon was held yesterday at the Automat House, the New York headquarters of the Institute of Collective Bargaining.

It was organized by Mr Theodore Kheel, the institute's administrative director and the man who helped to negotiate the end of the 88-day New York newspaper strike nine days earlier.

The guests included representatives of the newspaper unions and managements (though not of Mr Rupert Murdoch's New York Post, which broke with The New York Times and Daily News and made a separate deal a month earlier). Mr Kheel banded out some light-beer awards—inscribed spades for those who had done the spade work leading to the settlement—and there was an atmosphere of moderate elation and relief.

Noting the presence of a reporter from The Times of London, Mr Kheel jokingly offered to head a team of mediators to settle the dispute threatening this newspaper, which has received considerable publicity in the strike.

"What—and keep them closed for three months?" shouted a man at the back.

That, indeed, is the first point to be made about the New York strike, when trying to assess who won and who lost. In a three-month struggle there can be no short-term winner. It is estimated that the three newspapers lost as much as \$150m (£75m) in advertising revenue, while the employees lost \$60m in wages.

The strike began when the

managements of the three papers posted new working rules for the men on the printing presses.

The new rules would have radically altered the system of manning the presses and would have amounted to halving the number of pressmen employed, though over an unspecified period. To nobody's surprise, the pressmen struck and set up picket lines, which were honoured by other unions.

Initially, the publishers proposed changing from a system of unit manning, where 12 men operate each press, to one of room manning. This would mean that a certain number of men would be assigned to each room (a room contains around 12 presses) and could be moved from machine to machine as conditions warranted.

When this proved unacceptable, they proposed that the number of men on each machine be reduced to eight. In the eventual settlement it was fixed at 11 only one less than formerly.

In addition to the workers assigned to individual machines, each machine room employs about 47 apprentices. This is to be reduced to a number which will be settled by arbitration.

The publishers wanted to remove guarantees of employment for all pressmen who had worked fewer than a certain number of shifts during 1977. This would have meant job guarantees for only 1,300 of the 1,508 men regularly employed.

In the event they have guaranteed all 1,508 jobs until 1984. Each man will be offered a month earlier than the other two by agreeing with the pressmen to honour any settlement made with them. He took advantage of the strike by launching a Sunday edition of the Post and he tried to start a new morning paper as well.

duced only by the normal process of attrition.

Mr Kheel estimates that such attrition will cut the number to about 1,100 by the end of the six-year period. A thousand or so casual workers, who are not regular employees, have no guarantees of employment at all, and will be squeezed out.

Thus the employees will achieve the reduced manning they seek, but more slowly than they wanted. The union, for its part, has averted the total destruction which it feared was the aim of the management as the dispute began.

Mr Kheel accepts that some of the working methods in the pressroom can legitimately be described as being over-elaborate and wasteful of labour. All the same, he objects to the description of the men as idlers.

The question always asked at the end of such a strike is why it took so long to resolve.

"What it was about was changing a way of life," Mr Kheel said. "If you go up to the pressmen and say: 'We want to reduce your work force by a half, you can hardly expect them to say: 'Hey, that's a good idea, let's talk about it.'"

Whatever else may result from the strike, one certain consequence is to increase the mistrust of other newspaper owners for Mr Murdoch, who brought his New York Post back a month earlier than the other two by agreeing with the pressmen to honour any settlement made with them. He took advantage of the strike by launching a Sunday edition of the Post and he tried to start a new morning paper as well.

US attacks Vietnam's policy over refugees

Washington, Nov 16.—The United States today attacked Vietnam's human rights policies, accusing the Hanoi Government of forcing tens of thousands of its citizens to pay to leave the country on risky ocean trips.

Reading a formal statement, a state department spokesman said: "We deplore strongly the human rights situation in Vietnam, which is forcing tens of thousands of individuals to flee despite the great dangers of the voyage and the uncertain future which awaits them once they do successfully reach a place of asylum."

The practice of forcing people to buy their way out is particularly reprehensible.

International attention was focussed on the plight of Vietnamese refugees this week by the case of the cargo ship Hai Hong, which has been off the Malaysian coast for more than a week with more than 2,500 people aboard.—Reuter.

Soviet cruiser runs aground on Turkey visit

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Nov 16

For the first time in 40 years, two Soviet warships arrived in Istanbul today on a four-day official visit, which did not get off to a very auspicious start.

Soon after the destroyer Rezhevsky and the cruiser Drzvytsky entered the Bosphorus, the cruiser ran aground on a sand bar just off the residential suburb of Emirgan, on the European side of the straits.

Mr Desai's change of attitude

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 16

Mr Morarji Desai, the Indian Prime Minister, flew today to a Janata Party leadership gathering in central India intended to thrash out what has gone wrong during the party's year and a half in office. But not the party, if demolishing the party, please do, as I shall consider it to be a service.

The Prime Minister had to face some heckling and interruptions from Janata dissidents, and the party youth, who had also to answer charges of having exercised his powers "disparagingly" and of shielding his son, Mr Kanti Desai, from an investigation.

As the Prime Minister was ending his speech with an appeal for unity, an MP interrupted to ask why he had failed to make the small gesture of ordering an inquiry against his son. "You are possessed of a self-righteous attitude," Mr Desai retorted. "What you need is an exorcist." But Mr Desai then told the MP he was prepared to discuss anything he wished to raise but not before a party forum.

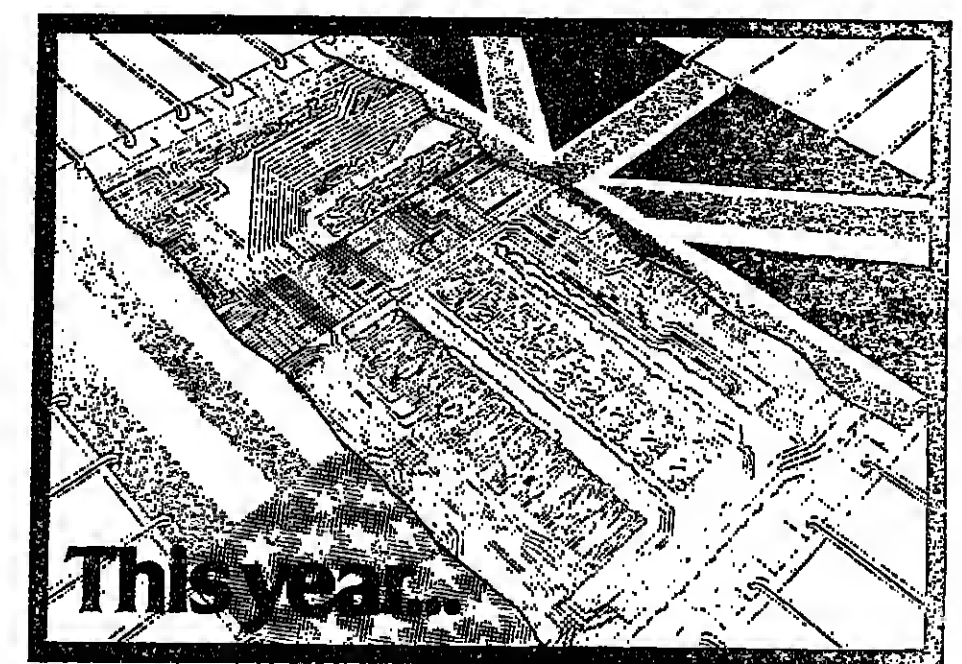
Mr Desai was evidently conscious that the criticisms of Janata's poor performance, which were expressed behind closed doors at the Ujjain meeting in Madhya Pradesh, all end up in the Prime Minister's office.

His tone has changed rapidly from his initial reaction to Mrs Gandhi's Chikmagalur by-election victory: that it would not make a difference to the Government's working. All the Janata breast-beating at Ujjain during the past two days has been caused by the warning sounded from southern India.

Mr Chuvie Shethkar, the party's president, who has already said he does not wish to continue in the post or join the Cabinet in the impending reshuffle, attacked the Government on both economic and social fronts.

Child labour ban

Hongkong, Nov 16.—Hongkong plans to ban children under the age of 14 from working in any sector of its economy by next year, Mr Neil Henderson, Labour Commissioner, said.



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THE ARTS

American family affairs

The most striking aspect of this year's London Film Festival is the predominance of American films—19 titles, 11 of the features, including special presentations of Woody Allen's *Interiors* and Robert Altman's *A Wedding*.

If you are America's most lauded comic embarking on your first "serious" picture, it is presumably essential to let art be seen to be doing, so that no one gets the wrong idea and looks for laughs. Certainly with *Interiors* you have no doubt you are in the presence of an Art Movie, from the titles (the pale blue, white, black) and the very first shots (an empty, austere room; close-ups of Chinese vases; and shadowed faces gazing out of windows).

Now can you ignore Allen's veneration for Bergman? The theme of the film, in fact, makes a fascinating comparison with Bergman's own *Autumn Sonata*, which is also in the festival. Both are about mothers who are dominating, artistic, demanding, and the life-long resentments which their daughters sublimate in feelings of guilt and perversities of protectiveness.

Allen's three sisters are a poet (Diane Keaton) whose novelist husband resents her greater success; an actress (Kristin Griffith) and the quiet, frustrated youngest one (Marybeth Hurt) who has no creative outlet for her anger. Their parents are separated, in a civilized way. While the father (E. G. Marshall) plans a new marriage, the mother (Geraldine Page) in a marvelous performance retires further into a caliginous and suicidal madness.

Refracted by lovelessness, this untypical American family exists in a world of interior decor's opulent bleak. They are the sort of people Allen has spent most of his career parodying: now he shows that the precision learnt to comedy can as well be applied to the depicting of tragic tension.

Robert Altman's *A Wedding* is also about the American family. The action is concentrated on the single day when the daughter of a wealthy Southern family marries the son of mid-West aristocrats—a fairly disaster-ridden affair which brings all the skeletons rattling out of the cupboards.

Alan Rudolph is a follower of Altman—though some distance behind (id was assistant on several Altman films, and co-scripted *Bullfight* and *The Indians* before directing his first feature, *Welcome to LA*). The most notable merit of his first two films is the discovery that Geraldine Chaplin's gifts



Interior with three sisters: Diane Keaton, Kristin Griffith and Marybeth Hurt

are for eccentric or sinister characterizations, rather than roles demanding whimsical charm. In *Remember My Name* she is positively eerie as a woman just released after a 12-year murder sentence, and grimly set on systematic harassment of her former husband and his new wife.

Paul Schrader, the writer of *Taxi Driver* and *Obsession*, makes a striking debut as director with *Blue Collar*. The setting is the world of workers in the Detroit automobile industry; and Schrader and his cinematographer Bobby Byrne capture the bleakness and monotony of their lives. Three men—two black and one white (Richard Pryor, Yaphet Kotto and Harvey Keitel) set out to challenge the unions, impregnable in their corruption as they are. One dies; one quits; one compromises. It is hard to say which is the worst fate. Admirable performance and taut structure redeem a degree of contrivance to the plot.

From more esoteric areas of American production are Ronald Chase's appropriately decadent visualization of Alban Berg's *Lulu*, and Mark Rappaport's *The Scenic Route*, unusually jolly and coherent as American avant-garde goes, which depicts the "different" layers, separated by incomprehension or deceit, to the triangular relationship of two girls and one man.

Robert M. Young's *Alambrista!*, which received the Grand Prix at the San Sebastian Film Festival, is exceptionally sympathetic, an indignant record of the experience of one man among the thousands of illegal Mexican workers who slip across the border to be exploited by the fruit farmers of the Southwestern states. The performances have a quality of understatement and integrity that is perhaps only possible with non-professional actors.

Canadian cinema is going through a bad patch generally; but the single representative in London, Zale R. Daley's *Skip Tracer*, is notable both as a feature debut and as a rarity—a Vancouver-produced film. The film is a portrait of a professional debt collector who prides himself on his ruthless ability to cash or threaten money out of bad debtors, until a series of incidents begins to undermine his self-confidence. Abetted by a steely performance by David Peterson, Daley tells the story with the narrative urgency of a thriller.

I have so far seen few of the festival's British films: English film-makers are regrettably reluctant to take critics into their confidence. *Nighthawks*, Ron Peck and Paul Hallam's story of the problems of a homosexual school teacher, was

praised from Edinburgh for its avoidance of stereotypes and of instant solutions. Maurice Hutton's *Long Shot* was also in Edinburgh, and sounds promising, as a satire on the film business which mixes fiction with reality and improvisation: the "players" include Wim Wenders, Alan Bennett, Stephen Frears, John Boorman and Susannah York.

Bill Douglas's *My Way Home* concludes the trilogy that began with *My Childhood* (1972) and *My Aunt* (1974), tracing the story of the autobiographical hero from orphanage to young manhood, national service and the first tentative discoveries of culture.

Jack Gold's *The Sailor's Return* is a low-budget, low-key and often very touching adaptation of a story by David Garnett, about a nineteenth-century sailor who brings a black bride home to his remote village, with tragic outcome. It has excellent performances by Tom Bell, Shoshie Shoshie and George Costigan; and Gold and his writer James Saunders expose the obscure, killing horror of bigotry.

A small group of short films raises hopes of a new movement of cinema in Ireland, following the establishment of the National Film Studios and an enlightened scheme of competitive awards by the Irish Arts Council. Bob Quinn's *Poi-*

tin—filmed in Gaelic—is a horror comic about the doings of the illicit whiskey trade on the West Coast. Kieran Hickey appears as the director of two short story films. *A Child's Voice* is a stylish Expressionist piece, a ghost story set in the early days of sound broadcasting. Exposed and scripted by Hickey and Philip Davison, is about the shifting tensions between three men and one woman, thrown together in a deserted out-of-season hotel.

Outside the festival, the only film opening this week is a peculiar period piece at the ICA (nighly at 9). The second and third initials of the title, FTA, stand for "The Army"; the "F" is somewhat obscured on the sound track. It is the record of a tour undertaken in 1971 by Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland, entertaining the Vietnam troops, and was filmed by Francine Parker. The troupe were obliged to perform off limits of military sites, since their object was to present a satirical, anti-war, anti-military revue, aiming to fortify the GIs to disaffection. The film indicates that they were at least partially successful: soldiers leap on to the stage or enthusiastically take part in debates against the war. A few bawls and beakers are quickly disposed of.

It all seems a long time ago: the satire has lost its edge and some of the postures look vaguely ridiculous, though Jane Fonda does great press conference. Whatever one's view on that sad and foolish war, though, it is impossible not to be struck by the tolerance of the American authorities. After all, the British banged William Joyce for much the same sort of activities, after the Second World War; and even in peace time they take "incitement to disaffection" seriously. Ensa was never like this.

In a week with no new films, it's worth seeking out some of the revivals on offer at off-West End art houses. The Hampstead Everyman has been celebrating its forty-fifth anniversary with a remarkable season of revivals. This week there are two Forties thrillers: Charles Laughton in *Siodmak's The Suspense* and Alan Ladd and Veronica Lake and a Raymond Chandler script in *George Marshall's Blue Dahlia*.

David Robinson

Readers of *Saturday's* article about the circus of Jean-Baptiste Thierree and Victorio Chaplin may like to know that they resume their Paris season on December 12.

Reactions to tyranny

Electra Haymarket, Leicester

Jeremy Treglown

What makes Margaret D'Arcy and John Arden's *Electra* so powerful, which I reviewed this week, is that it is not only a powerful and important, for all its overworked plot, is the intensity of its highly organized moral feelings. It expresses political history in terms of human actions and consequences while keeping a sense of the complexity of the issues themselves. The process turns melodrama into tragedy.

The play is by no means economical, given its incoherent differences, as Sophocles' *Electra*, and even in translation Sophocles' dialogue is richer than the play itself. As *Electra* does with its assertion of a scale of duty rarely confronted, and with problems (for example, here as in Sophocles, the tenuous historical context of wrong actions) too easily neglected. Tragedy has not died, it has simply moved a few steps to the left.

In the process, of course, it has levelled out. Where D'Arcy and Arden's plays measure people, roughly speaking, by ideals of fraternity, Sophocles is concerned with the relations of children and parents. All *Electra's* most intense feelings are about family: her Hamlet-like revulsion against her mother and need to avenge her murdered father, her awareness that she is childless, and her maternal feelings towards her younger brother, Orestes. In Michael Maclean's clear, powerful language, all that is movingly brought out. Heather Sears' *Electra* cradles the first she thinks contains her brother's ashes like a baby.

Maclean has also emphasized the play's double focus of extraordinary family privacy on the one hand (the Leicester studio stage is surrounded by darkness so that there is a positive absence of any outside world) and on the other its wide implication as a study of different reactions to tyranny. That latter area is vividly reflected in Belinda Ackerman's costumes. *Electra* has become a peasant, raddled, running to fat, her black clothes worn and dusty. Her sister, Chrysothemis, on the other hand, has been caparisoned: she is glossy in a silvery white dress and gold mules. The opulently tailored Agathia has clearly just flown in on his own jet.

All that gives the play a coherence and excitement rare today. The tense underplaying, especially of the obsessively bottled-up *Electra*, is rather unvaried: it is a pity that she does not let up a little to show what she describes as her "joy" at being reunited with her brother and his mentor. As a result, she has little left for the play's ending. But it is a gripping performance.

The birth of an opera company

Samson et Dalila Grand, Leeds

William Mann

On the day of English National Opera North's first performance, the company's managing director, Lord Harewood, was able to announce the first large grant to be made by industry for the work of ENON. IBM United Kingdom, an international firm with strong local connections, has promised a five-figure contribution towards the new production of Lohé's *The Merry Widow* which the company will mount at Christmas, 1979.

This, commented Lord Harewood, was an encouraging vote of confidence in the new venture, given before the start of its first season. Taken together with the annual covenants made by Shell UK Oil and the Short Loans and Mortgage Broking Company, the heartening response from others with "service in kind", the advance subscription bookings which now stand at £85,000 (representing 60 per cent of capacity for the first season), and the already flourishing membership of Friends of ENON (nearly 2,700), IBM's sponsorship gave proof to local authorities that there was substantial public support for a new opera company based in Yorkshire.

There has, of course, been plentiful discussion between ENON and the local authorities for Leeds and West Yorkshire but, said Lord Harewood, ENON was content to wait until the first opera season was launched before approaching them for the necessary subsidy. If local authorities accepted that ENON deserves to be subsidised, "and I believe that they do," then there will still be time for them to put ENON into their budget for next year. Graham Marchant, the company's administrator, said that ENON will ask for a grant of £385,000 for the financial year 1979-80.

To start a new opera company takes an act of faith. ENON was enabled to start work by the Arts Council's grant of £500,000 for its first year's activity. If local authorities withhold support from ENON, then the Arts Council is likely to renew its grant, "and we shall be in that used to be called Quercy Street". But forthcoming visits by the company to Ashby-under-Lyme and Manchester had been made possible by a grant from Greater Manchester Council. Other tours this season to Ludlow, Bradford, Hull and Nottingham where ENON hopes to give recitals and workshop performances of opera in local schools, on the lines already pursued, with the financial aid of Yorkshire Arts Association, to the Leeds area. The company is also preparing a special production of Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* for one-night tours to small Northern venues to the second half of May.

The survival of ENON depends on substantial public subsidy. That, in turn, depends on the company's immediate achievement, in artistic terms, during the forthcoming week's four new productions. No one will deny the warmth of unofficial response to the formation of an opera company in Northern England, even before David Lloyd-Jones, its musical director, gave the first downbeat of *Samson et Dalila*.

Madam Butterfly Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

English National Opera, London, continues. But anyone going there for Wednesday's production of *Madam Butterfly* might be forgiven for wondering if the elder child was to be neglected in favour of the new baby.

Musically it was by no means unsatisfactory. But to make anything like its proper effect a *Butterfly* needs some degree of dramatic plausibility, and in that regard this one hardly got off the ground. There are, of course, advantages of having a seasoned singer in the central role, one who has seen several generations of robins nest since first she sang it.

But *Butterfly* is 15 in Act II. 18 in Acts II and III. It seems to me a cynical piece of casting to assign to the role an artist who can scarcely suggest the emotional chrysalis of the first act, the innocence, the sense of fun and wonderment, and above all the childlike faith

that underpins the action up to the very last scene. That said, it is only fair to make clear that Miss Andros made a brave attempt at all of that, and that she sang, if not always freshly or sweetly, with accuracy and a sure command of Puccini's style. Detail was well placed, and the Japanese passion in "Un bel dì" was there.

There was a sturdy Pinkerton from Henry Howell, with some good high notes but also a few less sure ones, and no really graceful manner of line. There was an observantly characterized Sharpless from Neil Howlett, and a sharp, aptly fussy Goro from Terry Jenkins. Among the newcomers to the cast, Maureen Morelle gave a sure and often touching Suzuki and Philip Joll an unusually dramatic Bonze. The production, now credited to Christopher de Souza, stands up well, though the Japanese stylization was once stronger and more consistent. John B. Read produced a poetically lit dawn. Mark Elder conducts with due feeling for the richness and the colour of the score, and paces it with a keen sense of dramatic shape.

Timothy Bond Festival Hall Australian Sinfonia/Thomas

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

It was a peculiar choice for the first night of a new opera company's opening season, by no means a popular work, though "Softly awakes my heart" was famous here long before the British stage premiere at Covent Garden in 1908. Then it was scorned as a "feasible" "milk-and-oratorio" but no music-drama, as was the judgment in New York when the Met staged it in 1895 for Tamagno, Verdi's first Otello.

If Lord Harewood were not a proud and somewhat of an ancestral home only a short burst from central Leeds, he might have been accused of selecting *Samson et Dalila* because of its appeal to audiences keener on chorism and biblical oratorio than on music-drama.

Samson et Dalila is not as poor or undramatic an opera as that. It does show off the splendid quality of the new company's chorus (worthy of Yorkshire which is saying something) and its orchestra, the English Northern Philharmonia, a young-looking band which includes some well-known names. From that point of view the choice was justified, together with Mr Lloyd-Jones's appointment as music director, at least because he successfully steers Saint-Saëns's music away from pomp towards human expressiveness.

ENON may also have wanted to start with an accent on French repertoire which nowadays is neglected in favour of Italian and German (as they, in these islands, British) works, though the neglect has been caused, as I remarked when reviewing *L'Africaine* the other day, by the decline of the formerly great French style of singing.

The Russian operatic repertoire is also in need of championing, and we may wonder why Mr Lloyd-Jones, a noted Rossiniophile, did not pick Evodina's *Prince Igor*, a masterpiece in its first revival here for its first night.

Samson et Dalila was the choice, and its greatest justification is the part of Dalila, a great and subtle challenge to a fine mezzo-soprano of proven dramatic ability. If local authorities withhold support from ENON, then the Arts Council is likely to renew its grant, "and we shall be in that used to be called Quercy Street". But forthcoming visits by the company to Ashby-under-Lyme and Manchester had been made possible by a grant from Greater Manchester Council. Other tours this season to Ludlow, Bradford, Hull and Nottingham where ENON hopes to give recitals and workshop performances of opera in local schools, on the lines already pursued, with the financial aid of Yorkshire Arts Association, to the Leeds area. The company is also preparing a special production of Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* for one-night tours to small Northern venues to the second half of May.

Since the work was given in French, ENON's English *Samson* from France. Gilbert P. looks well as the muscular Hebrew superman, and sings touchingly in the scene at the millwheel in Gaza, and other lyrical moments, but he forced his vibrant tenor cruelly when asked to sing loudly, which is often.

John Gibbs as Abimelech, and John Rawnsley as the High Priest, testified to strength of casting in subsidiary parts. John Stoddart's set, a rocky clearing adaptable for various locations, looked well, but hampered Terry Gilbert's ballers, including the celebrated *Bacchante*. The collapse of the temple was, however, spectacularly done.

I cannot describe the performance as a total, instant justification of ENON's existence, but the basis of regularly fine performance is there.

that underpins the action up to the very last scene. That said, it is only fair to make clear that Miss Andros made a brave attempt at all of that, and that she sang, if not always freshly or sweetly, with accuracy and a sure command of Puccini's style. Detail was well placed, and the Japanese passion in "Un bel dì" was there.

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Timothy Bond Festival Hall Australian Sinfonia/Thomas

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

Timothy Bond's recital on Wednesday evening brought us several works new to the Festival Hall organ, that group surprisingly including Satie's *Messe des Pauvres* as well as an assortment of pieces ranging from an unfinished sinistral movement by Stockhausen to recent works by Stockhausen and Pousseur. The Pousseur was his *Deuxième rue sur les Jardins Interdits*, in which he takes a surreptitious peep at the "forbidden gardens" of musicals, simplicity working gradually towards, and then slowly moving away from, a baroque chorale setting. Mr Bond, in a pretty and effective performance, plays the early music in a ballroom space and never allowed the new incursions to partake of the same soft light.

He was equally sensitive in his colouring of the Stock-

Penelope Wilton, Daniel Massey and Michael Gambon

Pinter, master of ambiguity, offers a blank endorsement of the obvious

Betrayal Lyttelton

Irving Wardle

In the first scene of Harold Pinter's new play a man and a woman meet in a bar and start exchanging loaded small-talk about shared acquaintances. The familiar smoke-screen begins to gather around them. Perhaps they were once lovers, or were once married; or perhaps they are about to have an affair, or perhaps they are just old friends.

At which point, Pinter baits the game and explains everything. Yes, they were lovers. It is two years since they last met. Before that, they had a seven-year affair, which took place in the afternoons in a rented flat, and which was kept dead secret from Jerry's wife and Emma's husband, Robert. Robert and Emma are now separating. Jerry is an author's agent, Robert a publisher; each regards the other as his best friend. Both families have children: the details go on, and on.

In other words, Pinter, the master of ambiguity, has laid out the facts as explicitly as a police witness, and the stark contrast with all his previous work does not end there. His obsession with the irretrievable past and the fallibility of subjective memory finds no expression in this play, which starts in 1977 and goes back, phase by phase, to show exactly what happened.

John Bury's diagrammatic interiors revolve to isolate the key moments to the trio's history; the day when Emma and Jerry gave up the flat; the Venetian bedroom where Emma confessed the affair to Robert; the honeymoon phase of the relationship; and the party back in 1968 when the betrayal began.

As Pinter and his director clearly intended, what emerges is the picture of a tiny, hot-house world of smooth London houses, Soho restaurants, and Italian holidays. The dialogue throughout is of a studied banality, broken occasionally by a short-lived explosion of lust or anger, or undercutting lines like: "That's the form. I ask about your husband and you ask

about my wife." The civilized facade displays only the smallest hair-line cracks. Robert makes an off-hand reference to having beaten his wife up, there is no suggestion that the affair was to blame, and no trace of violence disturbs the blandly composed stage picture.

One effect this has is to throw great emphasis on conversational cliché, so as to reveal the fears of impending middle-age. "How are you?" the characters ask each other, "are you all right?" examining their still unravaged exterior for the first signs of decay. Another and more typical effect, is Pinter's skill for picking up some blank conversation-stopper and putting it through spirals of evasion so as to create a contest between two speakers. In this way, a weaker party can acquire dominance, or an interrogator finish up having to answer the questions.

It would be false to say that there is nothing ambiguous in the play. The contests I have just mentioned could represent genuine antagonisms, or simply stand as a verbal equivalent to the squash game that Jerry and Robert are always promising themselves. Over the long-span, you could read the piece as a triumph for the unseen Casey, a creative writer who keeps the agent and publisher in bread and butter, and finally takes over the women. But what comes over as explicitly is the biographical facts is a straightforward view of adultery as an action begun in passion and ending in exhausted indifference.

Lines like Jerry's, "I don't

think we don't love each other" precisely pin down the squirming evasions of the later phase, and there is emotional force in seeing the whole thing played backwards, so that one sees the bleak voided flat at the moment of departure before Jerry mother and need to avenge her murdered father, her awareness that she is childless, and her maternal feelings towards her younger brother, Orestes. In Michael Maclean's clear, powerful language, all that is movingly brought out. Heather Sears' *Electra* cradles the first she thinks contains her brother's ashes like a baby.

Maclean has also emphasized the play's double focus of extraordinary family privacy on the one hand (the Leicester studio stage is surrounded by darkness so that there is a positive absence of any outside world) and on the other its wide implication as a study of different reactions to tyranny. That latter area is vividly reflected in Belinda Ackerman's costumes. *Electra* has become a peasant, raddled, running to fat, her black clothes worn and dusty. Her sister, Chrysothemis, on the other hand, has been caparisoned: she is glossy in a silvery white dress and gold mules. The opulently tailored Agathia has clearly just flown in on his own jet.

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Photograph by Donald Cooper

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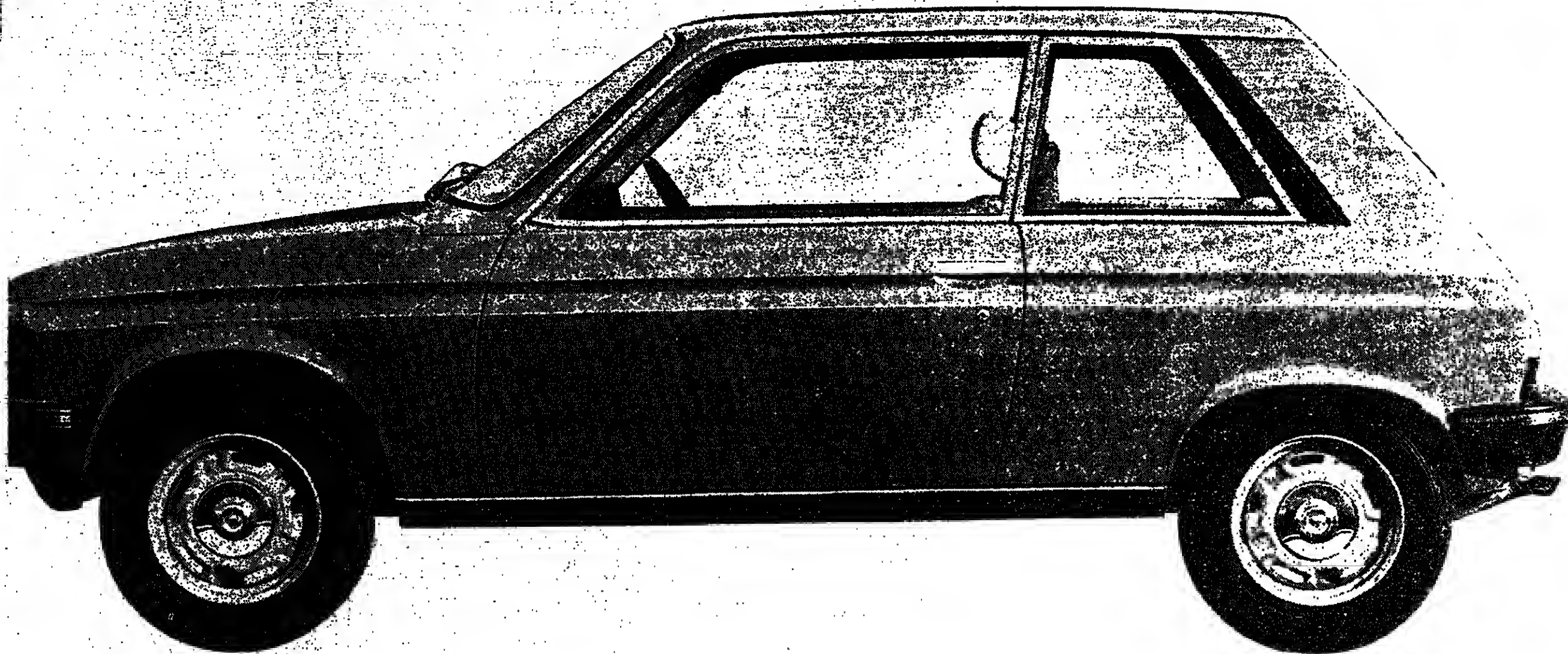
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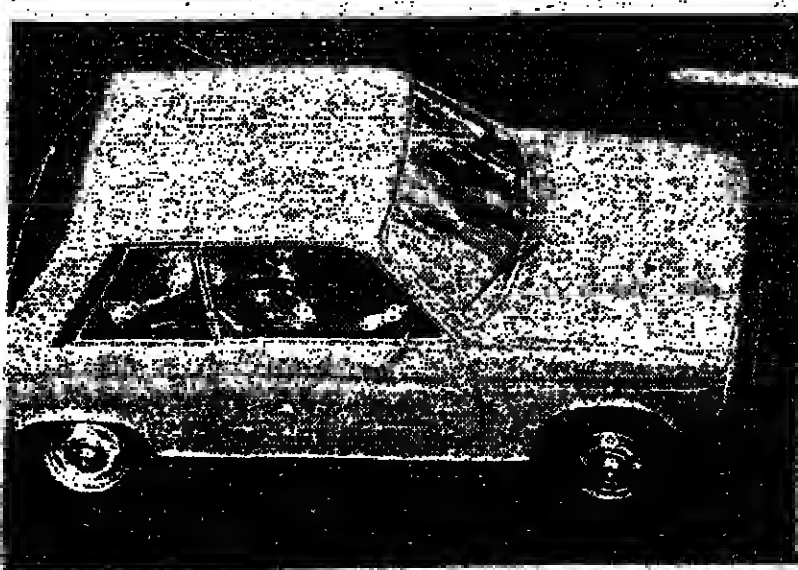


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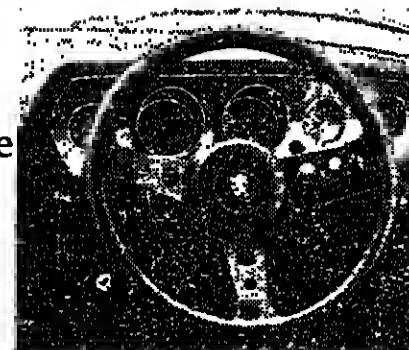


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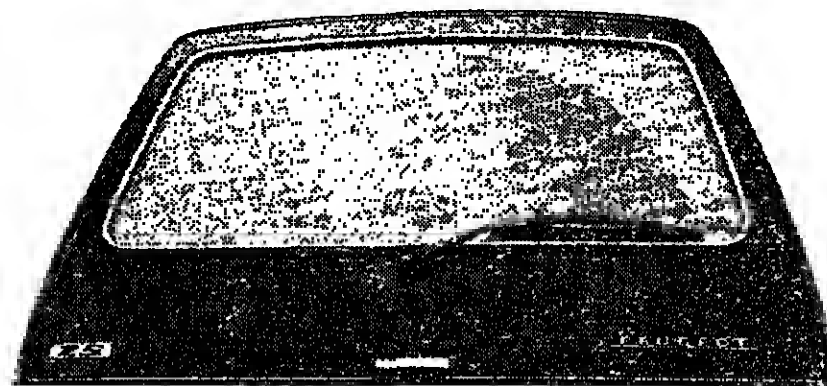


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"More ye go"

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD	1977-78 Low Stock	Price Chgs YTD
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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWSx-month growth
money
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get range

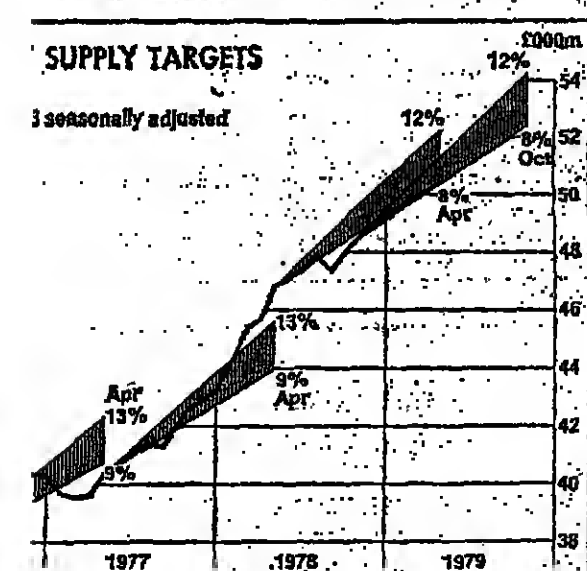
Whitmore M3, the broad-based money supply, 1 per cent during the month to mid-October. The annualized rate of the first six months sent financial year at 1.2 per cent.

That sterling M3, expanding at a rate below the bottom end of the 12 per cent target, the Government set months to next April, means, as Mr. Hesley, chief of the Exchange, said last Thursday, a new set of monetary targets for the 12 months to next April.

The effect of the PSBR will be to increase the money supply. Second, there have been clear signs that some of the other measures of money have been growing significantly faster than sterling M3, which has, in turn, been distorted by the impact of the "corridor" on the banking system.

There have also been clear signs that private sector loan demand has been considerably stronger than suggested by the bank lending figures alone, and even these were showing fairly buoyant growth last month with an increase of 2.2 per cent.

Third, even if a warning shot across the bows of the trade unions was not the main motive, the Government clearly felt it needed to be prepared for possible trouble on the pay front — as well, perhaps, as any fresh turbulence on the external front.

chief sees 5-year
inflation battle ahead

Nov 16.—With the monetary and fiscal incomes policy of the Administration from five to seven per cent, Mr. William P. Miller, chief of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today that a recession was not a necessary condition to reduce inflation.

He defended the broad range of monetary targets set by the Fed for the next year, saying that the target of 2 per cent to 6 per cent through the third quarter of 1979, with the vertical lines which now exist in the economy, it was very difficult to forecast a tighter range.

may opt
ular
rly rises

of the Organization of Exporting Countries to regular increases of between 5 and 10 per cent in the oil price.

Mr. Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister, said yesterday that he would suggest increases to the half-cent meeting in Abu Dhabi on November 16.

He said the proposal was generally accepted, but he was not sure that it would be agreed to at the meeting.

Austin Morris strikers
warned of danger to jobs

Mr. Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL's crippled Austin Morris subsidiary, yesterday warned strikers at its transmission plant in Dursley, Gloucestershire, that if the stoppage continued, it would be impossible to find alternative suppliers in the short term.

Mr. Horrocks admitted later that it would be impossible to find alternative suppliers in the short term, but a "desk exercise" to prepare for such a contingency had begun.

Biggest broking group plan in Sedgwick merger talks

By Richard Allen and Bryan Appleyard
Sedgwick Forbes and Bland Payne Holdings, two of the biggest insurance broking groups in Britain, last night announced that they are considering merger plans.

Under the plans which will involve yet another major shake-up in the insurance industry, the two groups are also in progress with the New York group, Alexander & Alexander, over the possible coordination of the three groups' worldwide business.

In a joint announcement the three groups said that they believed the move would result in the new group being "the best able in the years ahead to handle the worldwide requirements of their clients."

It added: "Whilst the proposals would allow fullest collaboration, they would not in any way be exclusive of the existing relationships of all the three groups are highly prized and their continuation and development in the best interests of clients would always be paramount."

Then in April this year Frank B. Hall, the third largest quoted insurance broker in the United States, approached L & G with a £25m cash bid which was agreed by the L & G board. At the same time it emerged that the biggest American broker, Marsh & McLennan, was in bid talks with another Lloyd's broker Wigham Poland.

But both sets of talks were brought to a halt by a statement from the Committee of Lloyd's saying that no outside insurance interest could normally hold more than 20 per cent of the equity of a broker seeking recognition at Lloyd's.

Government passed a bill which would create a New York rival to Lloyd's—a move that was welcomed by Mr. Hesley, the Lloyd's chairman, as a valuable contribution to world insurance capacity.

But Marsh & McLennan were determined to establish a British link-up on a larger and more active scale than its 20 per cent stake in Bland Payne and substantial trading links with Sedgwick Forbes.

Exactly how it will work is currently intriguing insurance executives but it was clear from the beginning that it would force major realignments of transatlantic relationships. This is because of the inevitable clashes that would arise from competing trading links between Boving and Marsh & McLennan's rivals like Alexander & Alexander as well as Marsh & McLennan's stake in Bland Payne.

Marsh & McLennan has stressed that it does not regard the deal as a circumventing of the deal as the United States has in fact caused murmurs that it would be a significant blow for the embryonic United States market.

Dollar
moves up
sharply

By Caroline Atkinson
The dollar rose sharply on foreign exchange markets yesterday, and the price of gold dropped below \$200 an ounce to \$196.3 for the first time since August. An increase of 2.5 per cent against the Swiss franc and 1.7 per cent against the yen took the United States dollar back to its levels of three and four months ago.

'Shell' and Boots depress market

By Our Financial Staff
Disappointing results from 'Shell' and Boots were important factors in depressing the stock market yesterday, and the FT index dropped by 4.6 points to 471.0.

'Shell' initially suffered a steep fall in its share price when it reported net income for the third quarter down from £12.2m to £12.2m, bringing the nine month total to £103.3m, down from £103.3m. The third quarter figure included a £20m gain on currency translation compared to one of £12m a year earlier.

The group has suffered from the weakness of the dollar in its important export markets, and although up by 16 per cent in sales terms, proceeds have declined in line with the fall of the dollar.

The agrochemical share has also suffered to world markets with the political upheaval in Nicaragua and the downturn in the Turkish economy.

Put-through
deals upset
jobbers

By Alison Mitchell
A letter objecting to the growing number of put-through deals being done in the Stock Market has been sent by the City's five leading stock jobbing firms to the Stock Exchange Council's Committee of Commissions and Dealings.

Institutions
that Bonn
is glad to
let crumble

West Germany's economic success has often been ascribed to a talent for organization. But one has only to live in Germany to realize that much of this talent is expended on creating institutions whose value is, to say the least, questionable.

Germans confident on
start to EMS

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Nov 16
West German Government officials believe that the bilateral talks held over the past two to three weeks between EEC governments on the proposed European Monetary System have ensured that the EMS will come into effect as planned at the beginning of next year.

US growth
worries
for OECD

Paris, Nov 16.—The impact of President Carter's recent anti-inflation and dollar-support measures on the United States economy and on the economies of the non-communist industrial nations, is at the centre of two talks which began in Paris today.

It is thought that some investigation work is already being done to ascertain whether or not the jobbers' suggested amendments would be acceptable to the stockbrokers.

There appears also to be some complaint from the jobbers that brokers are aggregating small amounts of shares to put them through the market in one package rather than offering them to the jobbers in the more acceptable smaller amounts.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
ANZ 11p to 28p	Blyth 11p to 28p
Bank 11p to 28p	Dec 5p to 11p
British 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p
Canada 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p
Caledonia 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p
Hammer 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p
Imperial 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p
Milner 11p to 28p	Decca 5p to 11p

THE FUND	Bank	Bank
Australia 5	1.75	1.75
Austria 5	1.75	1.75
Belgium 5	1.75	1.75
Canada 5	1.75	1.75
Denmark 5	1.75	1.75
France 5	1.75	1.75
Germany 5	1.75	1.75
Greece 5	1.75	1.75
Hong Kong 5	1.75	1.75
Italy 5	1.75	1.75
Japan 5	1.75	1.75
Netherlands 5	1.75	1.75
Norway 5	1.75	1.75
Portugal 5	1.75	1.75
Spain 5	1.75	1.75
Sweden 5	1.75	1.75
Switzerland 5	1.75	1.75
US 5	1.75	1.75
Yugoslavia 5	1.75	1.75

AMBER INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	6 months to 30th Sept 1978	6 months to 30th Sept 1977	Actual year to 30th Sept 1976
Turnover	1,706,000	1,520,000	3,032,000
Trading Profit	219,000	213,000	433,000
Depreciation	38,000	28,000	69,000
Interest—Received	5,000	2,000	3,000
Interest—Paid	5,000	(2,000)	(3,000)
Profit before Taxation	186,000	183,000	361,000
Taxation	97,000	95,000	199,000
Extraordinary item	89,000	88,000	162,000
Preference Dividend	1,750	1,750	3,500
Profit available for Ordinary Dividend	£87,250	£86,250	£152,500
Earnings per Ordinary Share of 10p	3.34p	3.30p	6.06p

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Puerto Rican legal threat to De Lorean

By David Felton

De Lorean Motor Company, which is receiving nearly £53m of government aid to build a sports car plant in west Belfast, may be sued by the Puerto Rican Government, according to a Thames Television programme prepared for broadcasting last night.

In an interview with the Inside Business programme, Mr José Madeta, of the Puerto Rican economic development administration, said that officials were considering suing Mr De Lorean over his decision not to build the car plant there.

Mr De Lorean tried to elicit the help of government agencies in several countries before he decided to build the plant in Northern Ireland. Mr Don Cunniff, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, told the programme that knowledge of the Puerto Rican problem when it was negotiating with Mr De Lorean.

Mr De Lorean, a former senior General Motors executive, and his backers are putting about £21m into the Belfast venture. The factory will initially employ 2,000 people, but this could rise to more than 3,000, and the first car is due off the production line of the factory—on which building work has just started—10 months' time.

In return for grants and loans, the Government will receive commercial royalties of £185 on each of the first 30,000 cars produced and £45 per car thereafter. De Lorean plan to produce 20,000 cars in the first year, rising to 30,000 a year the following year.

Details were announced yesterday of a link between De Lorean and Lotus Cars on testing and production engineering.

A De Lorean spokesman in Belfast said he could not comment on the possibility of legal action by the Puerto Rican authorities, except to say that they were probably very disappointed at losing the project.

Inquiry to look into state orders for small firms

By Business News Staff

Mr Harold Lever, the minister with special responsibility for small companies, said last night that he had ordered an investigation into whether such businesses got their fair share of government contracts.

Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that in many fields small companies supplied a large part of the Government's requirements.

"I suspect, however, that there is still considerable scope for small businesses to increase their share of the government market and we are seeking what can be done to facilitate access for them," he said.

Mr Lever was speaking at a reception to mark the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Small Business Association, said that the Government was negotiating with the European Investment Bank for an extension of the guarantee scheme which provides risk cover on foreign currency loans for small businesses.

US trade officials strive to press home Carter pledge on duties

From Melvyn Westlake
Geneva, Nov 16

With the fate of the World Trade talks hanging in the balance, European community officials were tonight considering the United States proposals for ending the deadlock caused by the threat of new American import tariffs.

In a day of intensive discussions, top United States trade officials spent out in detail how President Carter intends to stop new American duties being imposed next January on \$700m of goods exported by the rest of the world.

Under American law new countervailing duties should be applied from January 3. This threat to EEC exports has infuriated Community officials, who have demanded assurances from the Americans that the new levies will not be imposed. The threat arises because of the failure of the United States Congress to extend the waiver under which

the levies would continue to be suspended.

Today, Mr Robert Strauss, President Carter's Special Trade Representative, and other top American trade officials sought to convince EEC representatives that, in spite of Mr Carter's limited room for manoeuvre, it would still be possible to repair the damage done by Congress.

This was in response to Community demands that the Americans should provide the detailed amplification of the President's earlier assurances on the subject.

The fate of the international trade talks, now in their final phase here, depends on whether the Europeans can be convinced that President Carter will succeed in warding off the threat of fresh American countervailing duties.

Five years of bargaining aimed at achieving the most far reaching trade deal since the late 1940s, will otherwise be jeopardized. An EEC official

said today that "if duties are applied it will be a signal for crisis".

The Europeans have been demanding that the United States Administration prepare a Bill which can be presented to Congress when it reassembles in mid January. But the danger is that a protectionist Congress might begin insisting on other kinds of restrictive trade measures if there have not been any more general agreements here in the substantive negotiations.

Europeans have also suggested that Mr Carter could take executive action to prevent the import duties being applied. The suggestion is that the levies would be notional applied, but that the money would not actually be collected. However, this could lead to court action being taken against the Administration. The President has said that he will do all that he can on this matter within the United States laws.

Liverpool docks seek state aid

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

The Port of Liverpool is considering an approach to the Government for help with severance costs similar to that being offered in the Port of London under the Government's proposed £35m rescue plan.

Without it, severance costs of about £2m this year from its own resources could force the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company back into the red after profits of £5m and £4m in the past two years. Mr Jim Fitzpatrick, the managing director, disclosed yesterday.

The government rescue plan would put London in a "very strong competitive position", he said at a London press conference. While Liverpool was aware of the many demands being made on the Treasury, it had had to spend £8m on severance and this money was therefore not available for physical restructuring essential to the future prosperity of the Port.

Investment in modernization should be about £10m a year but was only £5m to £6m a year, and this was "not enough".

Cuts from 14,000 to 6,500 in manpower in recent years still left a surplus of 500 to 600 dockers and talks were under way to reduce this with severance payments of up to £7,350 under the industry's loan and levy scheme.

Takeover means third of jobs lost Government bows out of Kirkby cooperative

Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering (KME), one of three Government-backed workers' cooperatives set up in 1974, is to be taken over by Worcester Engineering, a small Midlands engineering company. It was confirmed yesterday.

More than a third of the cooperative's 730 workers are expected to be made redundant.

Mr Jack Spriggs, a worker director, said that the takeover on the basis that there was no real alternative. "They are very disappointed that the Government is allowing the cooperative to go back in the hands of private enterprise after four years' hard slog."

He condemned the unwillingness of the National Enterprise Board to intervene and promises to keep pressure on the Government and the Parliamentary Labour Party for as long as the takeover agreement remained unsigned.

KME has received £4.8m in government support, plus temporary assistance of £150,000 last month to cover losses while a working party considered the future of the cooperative, which has recently been losing an estimated £20,000 a week.

Mr Michael Grylls, MP, a leading Conservative spokesman on industry, last night condemned the "cavalier and irresponsible use of taxpayers' money" in supporting the venture, and called upon the Prime Minister to demand the resignation of Mr Anthony Wedgwood

Benn, who advanced the first grant when Secretary of State for Industry, against the advice of his civil servants.

Under the formula introduced by the working party, chaired by Professor Douglas Hague, and accepted by Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, KME, which makes radiators, will be taken over by Worcester Engineering, a central heating company.

Arrangements are being made to support the takeover with some £4m of government money and a similar amount from private sources.

Professor Hague, who flew to London with Mr Spriggs after a factory meeting yesterday, said that of the options available, this was the only one acceptable.

KME had suffered a lack of expertise and good management, largely because of a reluctance to pay competitive salaries. It also had a big factory with large overhead costs. Productivity had been inadequate because of problems in paying incentives and using the labour force efficiently.

While commending management at Worcester Engineering, Professor Hague said the takeover was not without risks. As radiators and other products, financial involvement would be protected.

John Huxley

Reinsurers exposed to rising hazards

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

A warning that sloppy standards and over-capacity in some parts of the world reinsurance market could contribute to a major financial breakdown, was given yesterday by Mr John Lepine, chairman of the Norwich Winterthur Reinsurance Corporation.

At a conference in London, Mr Lepine said that reinsurers are now actively aware of the huge loss hazards to which they are exposed.

Their concern was all the more serious in that the spread of risk upon which they ultimately depended for their survival, he said, had sharply diminished whereas their exposure to catastrophic losses had been increased.

"There has been no adequate increase in price levels to redress this situation and much of the current business being written must ultimately prove a loss when their reinsurance costs are taken into account," he said.

Mr Lepine said that this situation cannot possibly endure in the long run.

Referring to the heavy demands for reinsurance cover he said that the technical chain of risk distribution had very much become unbalanced and inevitably the security risk with it.

"Who, when a really huge catastrophic loss occurs, will be able to produce promptly the enormous sums of money involved remains to be seen," he said.

British Airways profit doubles

By David Hewson

British Airways' net profits more than doubled to £51m from £25m in the 12 months to September. Six monthly figures released by BA also noted that on an annual basis revenue had risen from £597m to £869m, and profit before tax and capital borrowing from £71m to £129m.

Fastest traffic growth was in the passenger service which rose 29 per cent over the year. BA's total traffic grew by 26 per cent despite the effects of industrial action by air traffic controllers and the temporary withdrawal from service of a number of Trident aircraft for work to strengthen their wings.

Business appointments

Tarmac division chooses new financial controller

Mr Peter Gee has been named financial controller of Tarmac Building Products Division.

Mr Christopher J. B. Rattee, chairman of Greenall Wulley & Co has been made a director of National Westminster Bank's North Regional Board. Mr Edwin J. Thompson, chairman and managing director of The Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, becomes a director of the bank's West Midlands & Wales regional board.

Mr S. F. Moore has been appointed chairman of the British Valve Manufacturers' Association.

Mr M. Allen is the new managing director of Lestrat UK.

Mr Peter Ciltz, managing director of SSI Fix Equipment has become president of the Storage Equipment Manufacturers Association.

Mr Manuel Brantegani is to join the main board of Sketchley Limited effective January 1, 1979. He will have executive responsibility as managing director of Sketchley industrial division.

Mr S. I. Redstone has been promoted to group managing director of The Lesser Group.

Mr M. C. Hughes, vice-president of Teasdale Export Corporation, has been elected chairman of Cooper Development Association, replacing Mr R. C. R. Toller, who recently retired as the representative of Moncler International.

Dr E. J. McIvor has been appointed to the board of Carrys International.

OFT backs bigger role in code on advertising

By Edward Townsend

Statutory powers should be given to the Director-General of Fair Trading to prevent advertisements which offend seriously the Code of Advertising Practice, the Office of Fair Trading says in a report published yesterday.

But the OFT has come down firmly against making the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) a statutory body and recommends that its system of self-regulation should continue.

Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director-General, said yesterday that he could see no justification for drastic new legislative controls.

Making the ASA a statutory body could undermine the spirit which underlies the self-regulatory system and the cost of the new body would have to be met by the taxpayer rather than the industry.

Upturn in consumer spending

By Caroline Adkins

Sharp rises in spending on durable goods and on clothing and footwear powered the renewed growth in consumer spending in volume terms in the third quarter of this year.

The second preliminary estimate of consumer spending, published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office, confirms the figure of about 2 per cent growth in spending between the second and third quarters. This came after virtually no growth in consumption between the first and second three months of the year.

Tax rebates and the summer sales season helped to push up spending during the three months to September. Although the latest retail sales figures show a slackening in growth consumption is likely to rise well into next year, although at a slower rate than over the past year.

Expenditure on durable goods rose 6 per cent in the quarter, and spending on clothing and footwear rose 6 per cent. There was a further 21 per cent drop in spending on cars and motorcycles during the quarter. This spending is above the 12.6 per cent level of a year ago, however, after the very sharp rise in car purchases early this year.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of money stock seasonally adjusted at the mid-month dates:

	£100m	£100m	£100m	£100m
	MI	M2	M3	M4
Oct	21.5	42.6	31.4	12.4
Nov	21.8	42.8	37.8	15.8
Dec	22.0	43.3	23.4	12.6

	1978	1977	1976	1975
Jan	22.8	44.3	23.2	11.3
Feb	23.1	45.3	28.6	25.4
Mar	23.3	45.7	25.2	24.2
Apr	23.6	46.8	19.2	24.4
May	23.8	47.2	13.2	17.3
Jun	23.7	47.4	8.7	15.9
Jul	24.1	47.9	9.3	9.5
Aug	24.2	47.4	5.5	1.5
Sept	24.6	48.1	18.8	5.3
Oct	24.9	48.5	13.8	5.5

MONTHLY CHANGE IN STERLING M3

Percentage change over 3 months

	1978	1977	1976	1975
Jan	22.8	44.3	23.2	11.3
Feb	23.1	45.3	28.6	25.4
Mar	23.3	45.7	25.2	24.2
Apr	23.6	46.8	19.2	24.4
May	23.8	47.2	13.2	17.3
Jun	23.7	47.4	8.7	15.9
Jul	24.1	47.9	9.3	9.5
Aug	24.2	47.4	5.5	1.5
Sept	24.6	48.1	18.8	5.3
Oct	24.9	48.5	13.8	5.5

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR 1978-79

	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
Jan	22.8	44.3	23.2	11.3
Feb	23.1	45.3	28.6	25.4
Mar	23.3	45.7	25.2	24.2
Apr	23.6	46.8	19.2	24.4
May	23.8	47.2	13.2	17.3
Jun	23.7	47.4	8.7	15.9
Jul	24.1	47.9	9.3	9.5
Aug	24.2	47.4	5.5	1.5
Sept	24.6	48.1	18.8	5.3
Oct	24.9	48.5	13.8	5.5

Growth limits: 1978-79, Sterling M3: 5-12%.

1974: 7.4 2487 4875.

Source: Bank of England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hazards presented by sub-standard ships

Mr A. M. Miller

Sir, At the annual meeting of the Scottish Guild of Pilots held in Stirling recently, considerable anxiety was expressed by many pilots at the low standards being met with on some ships currently navigating in British coastal waters.

Once sub standard ships are in compulsory pilotage areas, the qualified pilot on board can assess the situation and take such action as he considers necessary. It is when such vessels are in the open sea that serious accidents tend to occur.

Solutions to the problem have been advanced by different bodies, and include uniform standards in certificates of competency, compulsory pilotage in coastal waters, adequate manning scales and checks on specified items of equipment to ensure proper functioning.

There is some merit in these and other solutions, but all are long term and would take considerable time to implement. It must be recognized that the problem is present now.

With a view to at least partial improvement in the situation in the short term, it is urged that British companies chartering foreign flag tonnage to transport cargoes to and from United Kingdom ports should be more particular in the ships they employ.

Incidents occur where ships, chartered by nationalised industry, and companies in which the British Government has considerable financial interest are, in our opinion, sub standard and here at least is a field for immediate improvement.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR M. MILLER,
Chairman,
Scottish Guild of Pilots,
Ferrybank,
49 Victoria Road,
Gourock,
Renfrewshire,
November 8.

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'Unfair' tax on rented property

From Mr Gavin Pearce

Sir, The article by M Stone (House Prices: b November 8) throws into relief the inequities of Gains Tax on small land.

The average price secondhand house in 19 £5,010. Today this is £14,689, a theoretical gain of £9,679. Tax payable would be £2,903.

The real increase in according in the same (The Building Society's claim) is around 10 per cent over the period. £501 calculations.

Deduct repairs, maintenance and a negative rate of 10 per cent, almost total loss of value, and you have formula for the complete appearance of private property.

Yours faithfully,
GAVIN PEARCE,
4 Broad Street Place,
London, EC2M 7HE.

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The Orion Insurance Co Limited,
70 King William Street,
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A grand plan from Sedgwick Forbes

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A new world of computer-related fraud has grown up within the generally unexplored area of business crime. A world with its own jargon, from "data diddling" to "logic bombs", as well as "Trojan horses", "trappers" and "salami".

Within the computing profession there are sharp differences of opinion on the subject. A former president of the British Computer Society argued that the phrase "computer crime" was misleading and should not be used. To another professional, computer crime was a problem far more serious than that of atomic waste.

The truth, says Doan Parker of the International Institute for Computer Research (IICR), lies somewhere in between. Mr Parker is an authority on crime by computer, has written a book of that title, and has been in London this week presenting an Inforech seminar on the subject.

The seminar which Mr Parker has organised consists of about 650 cases of computer-related crime which have been reported over the past 20 years. The majority in the United States. These he has analysed in depth, in many cases following through with long interviews with those responsible or otherwise involved.

But he is the first to admit that these 650 cases represent a small and biased selection. They are only the tip of the iceberg.

If 650 cases have been reported, how many have gone unreported? A question that is impossible to answer for obvious reasons. But, says Mr Parker, referring to the United States, "85 per cent of all known crime goes unreported. There is reason to believe that a higher percentage of computer-related crime goes unreported."

No doubt there has been business crime for as long as there has been business. And there is no way of knowing whether the total amount of this type of crime is increasing or decreasing. But its pattern is certainly changing, with the rapid advance of computer technology and computer usage in business.

The computer system is now

Technology

Computers: fresh fields for the criminal

"There is new scope for criminals with specialist knowledge who could manipulate funds or information by tampering with the programs that instruct the computers what to do"

in many cases the equivalent of the bank vault—and what it contains is frequently much more valuable. One widespread technique is that of remote access to the computer via telephone or data lines (earlier this week *Times* Instruments gave an estimate of more than 600,000 data terminals connected to public telecommunications networks in Europe alone at present).

"We are taking the vault door", Doan Parker says, "and putting it in the villain's bedroom". Thus the geographic constraints of business crime are being changed; and the computer is now the vault.

Timescales are changing too. Some business crimes can now be all over in a fraction of a second. And there are new occupations, new environments, new methods of carrying out the old crimes of fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement and the rest.

Computing has brought with it the universal environment of the computer room and a range of new occupations, many carrying a high degree of trust within the organization. This gives

scope for criminals with specialist knowledge, who may be able to manipulate funds or information by tampering with the computer programs that instruct the computers what to do.

This software manipulation can extend as far as elaborate cover-up precautions within the system, so that in many cases it may be impossible for general management to know that a crime has taken place until long after the event.

Doan Parker puts forward two hypotheses. First, the number of financial and information crimes will decrease, since in general the scope for fraud is less because of the automation of transactions and security procedures, the lower exposure of the processes involved, and the greater expertise needed to break into the systems.

Secondly, the losses per incident will increase, since the scope of fraud to individual systems can be great and the miscreant with expert knowledge will aim high.

In other words, business automation has brought a generally more secure environment as far

as crime prevention is concerned, but also the possibility of very large losses in particular cases.

A lot of computer crime is very mundane, amounting to what Doan Parker calls data diddling. A pay clerk may fill in his own number on other people's overtime slips, knowing that the computer works on numbers, not names. This is very common, and in one case, discovered when an auditor noted the individual's unusually high income, the company's reaction was to move the man, increase his salary, and make him promise not to tell anyone.

The Trojan horse technique, as the name implies, involves smuggling in instructions which are hidden inside a known and accepted part of the computer system software and which come into operation at a given time or in response to a particular combination of circumstances. The planting of instructions to come into action at a given time is known as a time bomb or logic bomb, and these instructions can include the complete erasure of all evidence of their existence.

One fraud technique which

was well known before computers appeared on the scene is that of rounding-down totals in financial accounts such as interest calculations and accumulating the small remainders in the miscreant's own account. This can be done ingeniously via the programming of computer systems, and since the sums involved are accumulated a small slice at a time it has become known in the trade as the salami method.

Trappers, in both hardware and software, give unauthorized access to generally forbidden areas of the computer system. Among the best known cases of computer-related fraud is the theft of equipment from Pacific Telephone and Telegraph in Los Angeles in 1971 by Jerry Schneider, who used his knowledge of the company's computer-based ordering system to receive regular unauthorized shipments of goods. In many cases, he claimed, selling them back to the telephone company for subsequent re-sale, re-sale and so on. He claimed the amount stolen approached \$1m (about £500,000).

The largest single computer fraud that is known is the famous Equity Funding Corporation of America case of 1972, in which the computer-rooted procedures plus deliberate programming for fictitious records contributed to frauds totalling \$2,000m which included the creation and sale of over 60,000 bogus insurance policies.

Deliberate fraud using computers is but one aspect of computer security which all computer-using organizations have in mind. In the National Computing Centre's *Management Handbook of Computer Security*, recently published, the basic point is made that security is a "people" problem.

The people involved in running the computer system are the key to security; an effective level of security depends on them; they are the most vulnerable link in the security chain. "No system can be made absolutely safe from the consequences of their inadvertent mistakes due to inexperience, poor training, or from their malicious acts or subversion."

Kenneth Owen

Christopher Sandy

Why the Finance Bill machinery needs an overhaul

Anyone who has watched the painful way in which the Finance Bill grinds its way through Parliament must now be asking if there is not a more efficient way of doing things. The Government's fiscal will into legislative form.

Long sessions late into the night are not conducive to clear thinking. Nor does it help the process when the "first drafts" prepared by parliamentary draftsmen under the aegis of the Inland Revenue, is also invariably considered by the Government to be the final edition. The impetus to change the existing machinery comes from the resolve of the Government to resist.

But that is not the real problem. Every Finance Bill contains a mix of clauses of widely varying importance. These may be defined in three clear categories.

First of all, there are clauses of macro-economic significance: changes in the rates of tax and levels of allowances and reliefs are the most obvious examples. These clauses are the headline makers and the ones for which we all listen so attentively on Budget Day.

In the draftsman they are the easiest to prepare. It is the clauses of micro-economic significance. It is only right that they should be debated at length.

MPs and peers of all parties must have their say on these clauses before they are passed. They have a direct economic effect and for their more subjective impact on, for instance, motivation and the propensity to invest.

Secondly, there are the clauses which implement major policy initiatives. Substantially, these comprise the introduction of new taxes—VAT, capital transfer tax and development land tax are recent examples. Again a widespread debate inside and outside Parliament is

crucial. There are interested groups to be heard and axes to grind and there are always anomalies to be ironed out.

Finally, there are the highly technical clauses. At first glance few of these have any widespread impact. They comprise a hotchpotch of ideas. Some are aimed at debugging existing anomalies which have come to light as a result of applying existing law.

For example, the Finance Act 1978, at long last, extended the scope for "rolling over" capital gains on business assets owned by individuals carrying on more than one trade, where previously different trades were treated in isolation.

Other measures are for long-hole blocking: certain complex avoidance schemes, creating tax losses by the use of artificial commodity "straddling" transactions, have now been attacked by retrospectively operated provisions introduced in 1978.

Few of these are concerned with significant amounts of tax revenue and often only a handful of taxpayers are affected, albeit that the effect upon those particular individuals may be dramatic.

Yet these very clauses indirectly affect us all in a number of rather perverse ways. The way in which they see the light of day is often a mystery and the Finance Bill takes up valuable parliamentary time.

For example, the MPs who comprise the 1978 Finance Committee spent countless hours trying to understand and then debate an obscure clause thrown in as a late amendment by the Government to limit the rights of individual who commute pension benefits for tax free sums.

As a result, the time available to debating key tax issues is further limited. For every such

clause which sees the light of day, there are many more which are shelved because of time pressures and even more anomalies and queries which do not even make that short-list for inclusion in the Bill.

Thus, the lower rate of corporation tax, now 42 per cent, which was introduced as Section 95 of the 1972 Finance Act to help small companies, contains a number of traps for the innocent and the unwary. Despite a widespread appreciation of the practical inequities of this section, no time has been found to tidy it up, notwithstanding that it affects more than 250,000 United Kingdom companies.

The specific is crowding out the general and that is not good. There is a strong case for tackling these technical clauses in a more systematic and practical way.

The starting point must be to separate the "macro" from the "micro" elements, by allowing only the macro Finance Bill to be debated in full both in committee and on the floor of the House. The specialist clauses merit a longer gestation period with more open consultation, based upon joint drafting by the interested parties and a more leisurely examination of the results by parliamentarians.

The most logical solution

would be to set up a special committee, comprising interested MPs in the prescribed ratio to reflect the balance of the parties. This would meet on an ad hoc basis other than when the main Finance Bill was under consideration. Supported by parliamentary draftsmen, the committee would meet with the Inland Revenue and interested parties to consider potential technical changes.

It is essentially a matter of mutual interest and common concern for Parliament, the Inland Revenue, the taxpayer and his advisers to eliminate areas of uncertainty, anomalies and legislative accidents. Of course, no one can expect the parties to sit down together and block the loopholes! But equally there are many changes which we would all like to see implemented. And these are changes to which we all have a contribution to make.

Take for example, the recent change in the VAT law on bad debts. This is a measure for which many in the family business lobby fought long and hard. Customs and Excise acknowledged the existence of the problem but pleaded administrative difficulty as the reason for inertia.

In total secrecy, parliamentary draftsmen produced an amendment in the Finance Bill, 1978. But that amendment was

greeted with howls of anguish, for it proffered a solution which is totally impractical and to which the Government is bound, once the Bill is published.

The putative Committee on Tax could have put together a much more practical solution. Such a committee should meet to look at all the amendments put forward. By agreement, a list of priorities could be established and a timetable for consultative drafting be initiated. The committee would vote whether to accept or reject each clause and these would then be submitted to the Commons and Lords for a more full debate as appropriate.

Those affected would either have participated, or if they did not, would have no future cause for complaint. The Revenue would be satisfied that the clauses concerned met their needs and MPs not on the committee could debate the generalities of the clauses, if they so wished, safe in the knowledge that a constructive list of priorities could be established and a timetable for consultative drafting be initiated. The committee would vote whether to accept or reject each clause and these would then be submitted to the Commons and Lords for a more full debate as appropriate.

But the taxpayer in the street would be the best served party by this procedure. More time would be available in Parliament to examine the issues, both tax and otherwise, of wider significance.

Business Diary: Housey-housey • A fresh scent

re, the Secretary of Environment, may be back about other interest trends the annual National House- (NHEC) in of the NHEC, among s, buyers, union's ocal people, are hat the new rates roduction of new



Orhan Sadik Khan

time buyers can new houses—even rates have been hey are now—so if or their way some could find them- the cold. C. however, would a reduction in the oew houses would er unemployment, house built, it is tes two new jobs. e NHEC says, the built, the lower the price of all

who is shortly to s chairmanship, can a real concern of ar. the council has ore than £5m. in n in house buyers idling bankruptcies d the 1974 second- dechale.

a new chief execu- he troubled Max etics company to be day now.

This comes from a chat in London with Orhan Sadik Khan, the senior vice-president of Norton Simon Inc, the consumer marketing group which bought Factor two years ago. Sadik Khan is here talking to Norton Simon investors (the company is listed in London) in the place of his chairman, David Mahoney, who have made the trip but instead has gone to California to sort out personnel changes at Max Factor.

Max Factor, who was Factor's chief executive, has already retired. Kithich in his early fifties, joined Max Factor two years ago from Revlon, the United States's biggest cosmetics firm. His place has been taken temporarily by George Evanoff, who works for Sadik Khan, Norton Simon's corporate planner.

According to Sadik Khan, Max Factor introduced too many new lines at once in an attempt to catch up with Revlon. There were production and

distribution problems; and so margins took a dive.

Sadik Khan mild me that well over half the big United States corporations, somehow seem to be located within 15 miles of the home of the chief executive.

When David Mahoney, a New Yorker, moved in at Norton Simon, group headquarters shifted to New York from California.

Were Sadik Khan ever to become chairman, Norton Simon would have real relocation problem. He is an Afghan.

The theatre world will be coming to the City next month when Diana Rigg and Bernard Hepton are among actors who will appear at a reception in Mansion House to "sell" to the world of commerce the St George's Theatre project.

St George's, at Tufnell Park, north London, was established in a converted church, re-creating the sort of theatre used in

Shakespeare's time. It has been operating without public subsidy, but actor George Murcell, the St George's artistic director, tells *Business Diary* that they need help and he hopes that commercial will pitch in.

At the Mansion House on December 9, Murcell, Rigg, Hepton and company, present the first showing of a film about St George's followed by a first-hand arm-twisting of the assembled businessmen.

London continues to be the focal point for the world's bankers, the latest to decide that the promised land, at least for international banking, lies in the Square Mile is Bavarian-based Bayerische Landesbank.

Bayerische has in fact been doing well, a representative office since June last year. It is not upgrading this to a full branch office with all the razzamazzis this entails.

The big three German commercial banks, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner and Commerzbank,

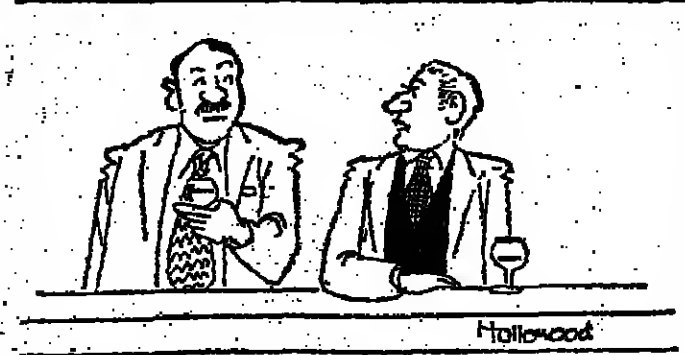
have been around for years, but Bayerische is only the second Landesbank—a sort of central bank for local savings banks—to set up a full branch in the City.

It will in due course offer the full range of banking services, home to 100 German companies operating in London, but its first milestone will be getting the prized "authorized" status from the Bank of England. This will allow it to do foreign exchange business, where the apprenticeship even for a reputable bank can be a year or more.

The branch will have a staff of 20, many of whom will be British, and the prize recruit so far is Midlands Bank International's Victor Grevco, as chief executive, with Bayerische's Wolfgang Nibler.

When British Gas were looking for a suitable location for their latest television commercial they chose a quiet street in St Albans, Hertfordshire. The exterior shots were meant to show a warm "gas glow" emanating from the lounge of a house. Unfortunately they picked a house which did not have a gas, or indeed any other, fire. Not to be deterred the film crew rigged up two powerful electric arc lamps inside the house, which danced a picture and led to much haggling with the young householders before a figure of £15 was agreed upon as compensation. The advertisement is now being broadcast on independent television.

Ross Davies



"Wouldn't it be a relief if the EEC adopted a common unit of currency before we had to become familiar with the peseta, the drachma and the escudo?"

Braby Leslie Ltd

Mechanical and Civil Engineers

INTERIM STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1978

	Half-year ended 30th September 1978	1977	Year ended 31st March 1978
	£000	£000	£000
Turnover...	15,094	15,417	31,378
NET PROFIT before taxation	1,041	1,158	2,380
Taxation (note 7)	(430)	(447)	(383)
NET PROFIT after taxation and before extraordinary items	611	709	2,007
Extraordinary items	—	—	7
	611	709	2,014
Earnings per Ordinary Share (note 2)	6.0p	7.0p	19.8p
Earnings per Ordinary Share assuming full tax charge at 52%	4.9p	5.5p	11.2p
Net tangible assets per Ordinary Share	78.6p	61.4p	74.7p

NOTES:
1.—No provision has been made for deferred taxation where there is reasonable probability that it will not crystallise in the foreseeable future.
2.—The earnings and net tangible assets per Ordinary Share at 30th September 1978 have been based on 10,101,380 shares, including the capitalisation issue of 1 for 5 made on 10th August 1978, deemed to have been in issue from 1st April 1978. The comparative figures for earnings and net tangible assets per Ordinary Share have been adjusted to reflect such capitalisation issue.

In the Interim Statement to shareholders, the Chairman, Mr. Eric Izod, makes the following points:

●An interim dividend of 2p (gross 2.885p) per share has been declared for the year ending 31st March 1979, compared with the equivalent interim dividend of 1.6667p (gross 2.5253p) per share paid last year.

●The Board expects, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend a final dividend of 2.88p (gross 4.2885p) per share, for the year ending 31st March 1979, making a total of 4.88p (gross 7.2838p) per share, the maximum permitted. For the previous year dividends will amount to the equivalent of 4.4180p (gross 6.6287p) per share.

●In general the mechanical engineering companies have had a satisfactory half-year but the Group results have been affected by lower profits made during the half-year by S. Briggs & Co. Ltd., which was acquired in 1977. Briggs, which manufactures brewing equipment, showed results much higher than expected during both halves of the year ended 31st March 1978 as it was able to benefit from the very heavy requirement for plant by the brewing industry. As anticipated, this demand has reverted to normal levels during the current year.

●Auto Diesels Braby Limited had a good half-year and again exported more than 60 per cent of its turnover although its export order book reflects the increasing difficulty of securing orders due to import restrictions, severe competition and falling demand.

●The civil engineering subsidiaries in Scotland achieved very satisfactory results and have good order books.

●The level of orders has not risen materially since my last Annual Statement, made in July 1978, and, although the Group is operating at a level in excess of 1977, it is not expected that results for the current year will match the record figures for 1978.

Martonair

RECORD RESULTS

Mr. George Godwin reports:

- * I am very pleased to report another year of solid progress, resulting again in record turnover and profits. Profit for the year before taxation rose to £4,887,732 an increase of 33% over the figure of £3,654,816 in the previous year.
- * The maximum permitted final Ordinary dividend under current restrictions is 4.28p per share and a dividend of this amount is proposed for payment on 12th January, 1979. This payment, together with the interim dividend of 1.75p per share paid on 18th May, 1978 will make a total Ordinary dividend of 6.03p for the year. We are also proposing a one-for-ten scrip issue.
- * Group turnover increased from £26,692,472 to £30,469,341 of which more than 75% was in respect of direct exports from the U.K. and sales by overseas subsidiaries. Our sales organisation in U.K. has continued to make excellent progress and turnover increased from £5,876,358 to £7,423,074.
- * We have made a good start to the current year and turnover and sales, both in the U.K. and overseas, are ahead of the corresponding figures for the previous year. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, we again expect to consolidate and improve our trading position in the coming year.

MARTONAIR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Manufacturers of pneumatic control equipment

The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited

Interim Report 1978

The profit before taxation for the six months to 30th June, 1978 amounts to £13,270,000 compared with £15,668,000 for the first half-year of 1977. As anticipated, the increased contributions from the non-shipping activities have been insufficient to offset the severe reduction in profit earned from the shipping operation. Notwithstanding the increased investment in Overseas Containers Limited, the share of profits of associated companies shows a marginal reduction at the half-way stage. The increase in financing charges has been brought about principally by further investment in fixed assets.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors have declared an Increased Interim Dividend of 4.75p per ordinary stock unit of 50p in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1978 (1977 4.25p). Additionally, following the reduction in the rate of Advance Corporation Tax and in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 26th July, 1978, a Final Dividend of 0.07587p per ordinary stock unit of 50p for the year ended 31st December, 1977 will also be paid. These dividends will be payable on 9th January, 1979 to Stockholders registered at the close of business on 8th December, 1978.

OUTLOOK

Present indications suggest that, although there will be a further decline in the results of the remaining shipping activity, the profit before taxation and extraordinary items of the second half-year will approximate to that of the first half of 1978. These indications do not take into account a loss arising in an associated company upon the conversion of substantial foreign currency loans into sterling, the Group's share of which amounts to some £1,800,000.

Group Profits for the six months ended 30th June 1978 (unaudited)

	6 months to 30 June 1978	6 months to 30 June 1977	Actual yr to 31 Dec 1977
Turnover	£121,500	£117,300	£238,100
Profit from shipping, aviation and other activities	16,461	17,395	31,548
Profit on sale of ships	75	—	278
Depreciation	16,536	17,395	31,826
	7,751	7,061	14,963
Operating Profit	8,785	10,334	16,863
Dividends and interest receivable	4,351	4,529	10,523
Interest payable	13,138	14,863	27,386
	3,796	3,299	6,539
Share of profits of associated companies	9,340	11,564	20,547
	3,930	4,104	8,785
Profit before Taxation	13,270	15,668	29,312
Taxation	4,527	5,935	10,586
Group	2,002	2,039	4,674
Associated companies	6,529	7,974	15,260
Profit after Taxation	6,741	7,694	14,052
Minority Interests	1,484	1,300	2,071
Profit attributable to The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited	5,257	6,394	11,981
before Extraordinary Items			
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit of 50p	16.2p	19.7p	34.5p

Notes

1. The figures for the six months ended 30th June, 1977 have been adjusted to reflect the change in group accounting policy relating to associated companies which was applied for the full year 1977.

2. The analysis of operating profit by activities as shown below.

	6 months to 30 June 1978	6 months to 30 June 1977	Actual year to 31 Dec 1977
Analysis of Operating Profit	£'000	£'000	£'000
Shipping	96	4,218	2,748
Air transport and helicopter operations	4,777	3,720	9,627
Aviation support services	1,127	935	2,242
Leisure industry	43	36	429
Office equipment	1,402	707	2,052
Other activities	1,630	1,373	1,588
Profit on sale of ships	9,075	10,989	17,808
Revalued currency	75	—	278
Loan losses	(385)	(665)	(1,223)
	8,785	10,334	16,863

3. The charge for taxation for the six months ended 30th June, 1978 has been based on the estimated effective rate for the full year. No change has been made in the method of providing for deferred taxation.

16 November, 1978.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Royal Ins. pleases with good third quarter

By Richard Allen

Royal Insurance yesterday rounded off the third-quarter results period for the major transatlantic composite group, with news of an 8 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £112.4m.

Although the progress lagged behind that reported by Commercial Union and General Accident earlier this week the result pleased the market and Royal's shares rose 3p to 348p.

Royal's major surge forward came last year when profits jumped more than 70 per cent to £134m and analysts anticipated growth this year to be restricted to around a tenth for a full-year total of up to £150m.

Meanwhile, Royal's more bullish than some of its rivals about conditions in America, where a downturn in underwriting profitability has been widely predicted. The main reason is that something over two-fifths of Royal's United States business is in property classes, where rates are not regulated and where the group has scope for increasing rates at least in line with inflation.

After a first quarter in which storms caused heavy losses, Royal's underwriting experience has improved markedly. In the United States an underwriting profit of £2.5m replaces a deficit last year of £8.8m while a United Kingdom surplus of £7.7m compares with a figure of £12.9m.

Currency fluctuations depressed investment income by £6.9m in sterling terms although recorded growth was still £6m to a figure of £88.6m.

Stock markets

Equities worried by pay and economy

A gloomy Treasury economic forecast and more worries about pay filled dealers with gloom yesterday.

Shares opened easier after a report that economic growth next year is expected to slow down. Hopes that business would pick up following the release of third quarter figures from Shell were soon dashed. The figures were well below most expectations.

The index at 10 am was down by 3.1 to 472.5, and by noon it had drifted a further 3.6, wiping out all gains made on Tuesday when the index had its best day for over a year.

In the gilt edged market conditions continued to remain quiet. Most dealers remained the Government broker to

Reports of an agreement before the weekend between the Northern Lands Council, representing the shareholders of Australia's Northern Territory, and the partners in the Nabarlek uranium deposit has sharply improved the prospects for Kathleen Investments and Queensland Mines, the main participants. In Canada, Agnico Eagle, the gold producer, expects to pay a dividend of 15 cents before the end of the year.

announced a new long tap stock today.

At the short end dealers began about 1/16 easier on overnight levels but following the money supply figures shorts picked up to finish the day 3/16 better.

At the long end buyers continued to stand on the sidelines. But longs still managed to finish the day about an 1/8 better on average.

By the close the FT Index had regained some of its composure. It finished the day 4.6 points down at 471.0. Gains marked yesterday totalled 3,909 compared with 4,936 on Thursday and 4,107 last Thursday.

Blue Chips reflected the market's mood with losses of 5p in Hawker Siddeley at 222p, and John Brown at 380p. ICI, with figures due next week, lost 4p while the other major group reporting next week, Comratulds, shed 2p to 113p. Kisons and Glaxo, both eased 3p to 312p and 310p respectively while GEC was 1p higher at 314p.

After further consideration of Beecham's interim figures and the £82m rights issue, the shares dropped a further 5p to 620p: a loss of 25p in two days. Third quarter figures from Shell held the market's attention most of the day, but as the figures were well below most expectations, the shares

drifted 8p to 570p. This was not the best of preludes for Ultra-mex, which reported just after, and finished the day 2p off at 228p.

This had an adverse effect on the rest of the oil sector sending BP sliding 2p to 94p and Trianon 4p to 168p. Lasso held firm at 130p. Speculative interest continued to surround Oil Exploration, with some whispering claiming that BP may be interested in making a bid.

Other companies reporting yesterday included Boots which recorded interim profits much in line with the lower end of market expectations, sending the shares down 5p to 195p.

A profits setback at Braby Leslie pushed the shares back 4p to 66p while the same situation had the shares of J. W. Spear plunging 31p to 185p. Valor held firm at 52p in spite of a 36 per cent profit increase with Caledonia Investments also finishing all square at 240p.

In the figures from Godfrey Davis left the shares higher by 1p at 93p. Amber Industrial also slipped 2p to 24p.

Continued nervousness in front of Metalbox's figures next week clipped another 2p from the shares of Godfrey Davis at 300p. Comment on the figures from Chloride yesterday, pushed the shares down 7p to 104p. On a brighter note, the announcement of a deal with De Lorean Motors by Group Lotus added 4p to the shares at 47p.

Midbury reporting today began to look confident and the shares added 9p to 54p. However, the gloom surrounding the motor industry knocked 1p off

Wimot Breedon and 6p off J. Lucas, which was also hindered by reports of its now moving closer to a three day week.

Further comment on Wm Boulton moved the shares ahead 1p to 904p.

Shares of Hoskins & Morton started dealings after suspension, but fell 15p after Talber's decision not to go ahead with its bid and sell its 25 per cent stake. Talber also remaining from suspension and firmed 11p to 151p.

Shares of Sedgwick Forbes were suspended at 410p yesterday at the company's request following merger talks. As a result of these talks a new giant transatlantic insurance group is expected to emerge.

The shares of Stalflex International were also suspended pending clarification of the financial effects resulting from the proposed disposal of its European marketing interests.

In the metals sector, the shares of Baxi Chartered dipped 1p to 83p. Baxi Chartered on eased 2p to 260p and Whitbread 'A' shed 1p to 100p.

The lack of progress in the bakery workers dispute clipped another 2p from Associated British Foods at 69p and a further 1p from Rank Hovis and McDougall at 51p.

Although interim figures from British & Commonwealth Shipping were down on last time the shares finished 3p firmer at 92p. P and O, however, fell back 2p to 77p.

Financial shares usually join in a retreat, and both banks and properties gave ground. In banks National Westminster

shed 6p to 262p while Barclays gave up 8p to 340p. Midland closed 5p off at 343p but against the trend Lloyds rose 4p to 262p.

In properties interest rate fears had MEPC 2p down at 137p and Peachey, still in re-

Shares of P & O dropped a further 2p to 77p yesterday on a story that the group, beset by the shipping troubles, had been obliged to turn to the Government for financial help. Boardroom sources at P & O, however, dismissed the story as "utter nonsense".

action to results, fell the same amount to 79p. Land Securities retreated 3p to 227p and other properties were slightly weaker for choice, but there was no weight in the selling.

In mining big losses in Cleveland Potash and fears of more to come sent down Charter 7p to 126p. Gold shares were in retreat as well. Pulling them down was the price of bullion which went back down through the psychological \$200 mark. At the afternoon fixing gold was no more than \$195.3 an ounce. Klod shed 15p to 474p and East Driefontein fell 11p to 606p. West Driefontein gave up 9/16 to 20 1/16. Turnover was again shy.

Equity turnover for November 15 was £74,659 (14,543 bargains). Active stock according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Shell, ICI, Rank Organisation, Barclays Bank, Distillers and BAT DfD.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Flo	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Amber Indst (I)	1.7(1.5)	0.186(0.183)	3.34(3.3)	—	—	—
Boots (I)	430.9(391.7)	51.0(47.5)	—	2.5(1.0)	10/1*	—
Braby Leslie (I)	15.0(15.4)	1.0(1.1)	6.0(7.0)	—	12/1*	—
Brit & Com (I)	121.5(117.3)	13.2(15.6)	16.2(19.7)	4.75(4.25)	9/1*	—
Caledonia Invest (I)	2.8(2.9)	1.7(1.5)	5.98(5.1)	4.75(2.75)	10/1*	—
Cummins Invest (F)	—	0.084(0.055)	—	0.8(0.9)	2/1*	0.82(0.8)
Fraser Aschbacher (I)	—	0.41(0.050)	—	N/A(N/A)	—	—
Harley Indst (F)	0.44(0.56)	0.05(0.08)	2.95(0.16)	0.67(0.67)	—	0.67(0.67)
Hield Bros (I)	4.7(5.3)	0.29(0.28)	—	—	—	—
LWT Hedges (F)	40.8(31.4)	6.5(5.5)	20.3(15.8)	5.7(3.34)	15/12	9.2(6.0)
Kwik Save Dis (F)	352.8(152.3)	9.7(5.5)	7.0(5.4)	1.6(2.2)	2/12	2.2(2.1)
Lloyds Bank (I)	—	0.19(0.15)	1.81(1.46)	1.50(1.28)	20/12	—
N American Trs (F)	—	1.0(0.94)	3.10(2.93)	2.05(1.85)	5/1*	3.05(2.85)
Morland & Co (F)	7.7(7.0)	0.95(0.82)	44.0(38.0)	8.9(7.45)	—	14.4(12.4)
Loog & Hambly (F)	13.8(11.5)	0.80(0.66)	15.3(11.0)	1.15(1.03)	3/1*	1.6(1.43)
P. Panto & Co (I) (a)	10.5(10.4)	0.89(0.17)	1.24(2.33)	0.8(0.7)	8/1*	—
Progressive Trs (I)	—	0.16(0.05)	—	1.05(0.3)	2/1*	—
Royal Ins (I) (d)	—	112.4(104.3)	—	—	—	—
Royal Dutch SH (I) (f)	—	252(317)	—	—	—	—
Scott Cities Invest (F)	—	0.457(0.458)	9.1(8.8)	6.5(5.75)	—	8.7(8.1)
Scott & Mear (F)	—	0.39(0.41)	4.76(5.35)	2.36(2.0)	21/12	3.26(3.0)
Selection Trs (F)	—	5.0(5.0)	—	5.0(5.0)	—	—
J. W. Spear (I)	2.7(2.9)	0.71(1.0)	—	0.7(0.63)	29/12	—
Valor Co (I)	19.5(18.4)	0.71(0.52)	5.02(3.12)	0.77(0.72)	26/1*	—
Wilton Invest (I)	—	3.2(2.6)	1.41(1.14)	1.2(1.0)	1/2*	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=24 weeks. b=10w. c=53 weeks. d=9 months. e=net. f=3rd quarter. *1979.

Setback at J. W. Spear hurts shares

J. W. Spear & Sons' share price plummeted 31p to 185p following a sharp fall in pre-tax profit at the interim stage.

Group profit amounted to £713,000 compared with £1m in the six months ending June 30 and turnover fell by 6 per cent to £2.7m. This was due to more difficult conditions in export markets and a levelling off in demand for some of the game and toy manufacturer's products.

"Costs continued to increase and there were additional expenses connected with the move to the new factory resulting in considerably reduced profits," said Mr Jakob Spear, chairman.

An interim dividend of 1.045p has been declared against 0.96p last year, and the board intends to recommend the maximum

In brief

permitted increase at the year end. An additional 0.02p will be paid for 1977 because of the reduction in ACT.

Mr Spear said that turnover in the second half will slightly exceed the previous year's but profits will be somewhat lower. Pre-tax profit for 1977 was £2.35m.

NORTHERN FOODS/GOLDREY

Offer by Northern Foods accepted in respect of 1,871,689 ordinary shares and 1,871,689 new ordinary shares (representing in each case 92.16 per cent) of shares for which ordinary offer was made.

SCOTTISH CITIES INVEST TRS
Pre-tax revenue for six months, £457,400 (£456,900). Earnings per share 9.1p (8.8p). Final dividend, 9.6p gross (8.5p gross) making 12.5p gross (12p gross).

WITAN INVEST CO

Gross income for six months to October 31, £9.2m (£2.5m). Earnings per share 1.41p (£1.4p). Interim dividend is 1.78p gross (£1.43p gross).

BRICOMIN/RY & GARTMORE

Offer by Bricom Investments for New York & Gartmore Trust accepted in respect of 2,598,065 shares representing 97.47 per cent. Offer extended and remains open.

HAL & HAW RIVER

Turnover for six months to June 30, £41.4m (£37.1m). Pre-tax profit, £2.4m (£2.2m).

BRENTINALL BEARD (HLDGS)
Company has paid additional purchase consideration of £499,475 to vendors of Rose Thomson Young as per agreement which allowed for additional monies to be paid if excess profits were made.

CUMULUS INVEST TRST
Pre-tax earnings for year to September 30, £54,100 (£55,500). Final dividend is 1.22p gross (£1.192p gross).

LON PRUDENTIAL INVEST TRST
Gross revenue for six months to October 31, £195,200 (£155,100). Earnings per share, 1.31p (£1.46p). Interim dividend is 2.23p gross (£1.86p gross).

SEDGWICK FORBES HOLDINGS LIMITED

BLAND PAYNE HOLDINGS LIMITED

ALEXANDER & ALEXANDER SERVICES INC.

PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Directors of Sedgwick Forbes Holdings Limited ("Sedgwick Forbes") and of Bland Payne Holdings Limited ("Bland Payne"), two of the leading U.K.-based international insurance and reinsurance broking groups, announce that they are holding discussions to see if a basis can be established for merging their two Groups.

It is further announced that the Directors of Sedgwick Forbes and of Bland Payne are holding exploratory discussions with the Directors of Alexander & Alexander Services Inc. ("Alexander & Alexander"), a leading New York-based international insurance broker, with a view to the co-ordination of their worldwide businesses.

The Committee of Lloyd's has given its agreement in principle to these proposals on the basis of assurances received from Sedgwick Forbes and Bland Payne that the arrangements when finalised will not breach the letter or the spirit of the Committee's requirements relating to shareholdings by non-Lloyd's insurance interests in Lloyd's broking companies, the purpose of these requirements being to ensure that control of all Lloyd's brokers remains firmly in the hands of people with long experience of the market and that they remain subject to the regulations and disciplines of the Committee of Lloyd's.

The Boards of all three companies believe that the implementation of these proposals would result in the overall Group being best able in the years ahead to handle the requirements worldwide of their clients. Whilst the proposals would allow the fullest collaboration, they would not in any way be exclusive, as the existing trading relationships of all the three Groups are highly prized and their continuation and development in the best interests of clients would always be of paramount importance.

The following purposes will also be uppermost in the minds of all three Boards in pursuing their discussions—

1. To create a unit of unique financial and professional strength in the London insurance market by bringing together two leading Lloyd's firms, whose operations are widely complementary.
2. To bring into existence a comprehensively international insurance broking organisation capable of making available to its clients throughout the world the highest standards of insurance broking skills. This will be achieved by bringing together not only the insurance techniques, experience and markets of the two largest insurance centres in the world in the U.S.A. and U.K./Europe, but also the combined strength of the partners throughout the rest of the world.
3. To complement the respective businesses of the U.S. and U.K. partners by giving them an interest in one another's indigenous business.
4. To provide a springboard for continued solid growth of the combined organisation in the interests of clients, staff and shareholders alike.

Bland Payne is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Midland Bank Limited ("Midland Bank"), although Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. is a 20 per cent minority shareholder in the sub-group comprising the main insurance broking businesses. As part of the U.K. merger arrangements and conditional thereon it is intended that Midland Bank should acquire for cash the above-mentioned minority interest.

It is envisaged that the merger of Sedgwick Forbes and Bland Payne will be implemented by means of an issue of shares by Sedgwick Forbes to Midland Bank in exchange for the shares comprising the Bland Payne Group interests, of which Midland Bank will then be the sole owner.

Whilst Midland Bank envisages retaining a shareholding of significant value in the merged U.K. company, the level of such continuing shareholding will involve a very substantial divestment and it is the intention that the Ordinary Shareholders and Convertible Loan Stockholders of Midland Bank shall be afforded the opportunity of participating in this divestment.

Particularly in view of the above, it is considered appropriate that dealings in the shares of Sedgwick Forbes should be suspended for the time being and Sedgwick Forbes shareholders will be kept fully informed of developments.

In the year to 31st December, 1977 Sedgwick Forbes' profits before tax amounted to £23.2 million and the net profit attributable to shareholders was £8.8 million. In the year to 30th September, 1977 Bland Payne's profits before tax amounted to £21.9 million and the net profit attributable to shareholders (but including the present Marsh & McLennan minority interest) was £10.3 million.

Forecast results for 1978 of Sedgwick Forbes and Bland Payne are in the course of preparation and discussions on terms will take place when these forecasts have been completed.

Any proposals will be subject, *inter alia*, to the approval of the shareholders of Sedgwick Forbes.

16th November, 1978.

... ..

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

22 CARAT

ASSISTANT EDITOR

from March 1979

DER'S DIGEST MAGAZINE

As an Assistant Editor to work mainly on development and editing of original articles. Our standards are exceptionally high. Applicants with a dedicated enthusiasm to ultimate to quality. They should be in their twenties or early thirties, with, ideally, five years' editorial experience. Salary is around £6,000, increased by a profit-sharing scheme.

Michael Randolph, Editor,
READER'S DIGEST,
Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AB.

22 CARAT

High Powered Job For Local Secretary

You don't have to go to Marbury to get a first-class job. If you're ambitious, highly experienced and over 25, we have a high powered position for a local secretary in an area of executive detail. We would love to see you. Send us a CV and a recent photograph to: Mr. G. Barber, 10, Southgate, London, N11 1HB.

There is plenty of scope for working on your own initiative, meeting people and getting thoroughly involved. The salary is attractive and prospects for the future are bright.

There are other ways in which working here for STC will benefit you. A similar job in London. There is a company pension scheme, subsidised travel, health and dental insurance, and other services and a very good social club. You will get 20 days holiday a year and a car park. There are also good public transport services to the office.

Interested? Then give me a ring on 268 1200, extension 2131 or write to: Miss G. Barber.

Switching Main Exchange Products Division, Standard Telephone and Cables Limited, Oakleigh Road South, New Southgate, London, N11 1HB.

22 CARAT

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established by the CDA Act 1978, the Agency's task is to promote the co-operative form of organisation as an alternative to the public and private sectors. The Agency invites applications for the following post:

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICER

(Salary scale £4,842-£5,718)

The officer's main task will be to obtain information about co-operative organisations, to answer requests for information, and to liaise with educational establishments.

This may involve some public speaking engagements in the educational world to represent the Agency. Applications, identifying the post applied for and supported by a statement of qualifications and experience, present salary, full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees by 11th December to: The Director, CDA, c/o Room 332, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, SW1P 4LN.

22 CARAT

Chester Barrie

Chester Barrie are seeking the services of a SALES EXECUTIVE

to work at the Company Headquarters in Crewe and to take responsibility for the Midlands, North of England and Scotland.

Ideally, this person should be in their mid-thirties, and should be conversant with the quality side of the Men's wear industry.

A good salary commensurate with the responsibility of this position, will be offered to the successful applicant together

with a company car, BUPA and Company Pension Scheme.

The location will be in the Cheshire area and written applications should be made, in strict confidence, to:

The Managing Director, Chester Barrie Clothes Ltd, Weston Road, Crewe, Cheshire.

A member of the Austin Reed Group of Companies

22 CARAT

EDITORS

All Cavendish Books Limited requires experienced editors, both freelance and full-time, to work on their range of general interest illustrated books. Applicants have at least four years relevant experience and be prepared to see books through from inception to publication. A sound in cooking and gardening would be particularly useful.

Moore, Managing Editor,
SHALL CAVENDISH BOOKS
LTD,
1 Compton Street,
in W1V 5PA.

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Secretary to Chief Executive

c. £10,000 (tax free)
MONACO

Our client is a major international Holding Company with operations throughout Europe and the U.S.A. We have been asked to locate a secretary with several years experience to work for the Chief Executive. The person will have to work independently and must have initiative, presence and style. A knowledge of financial terminology is desirable.

Absolute fluency in English and German with shorthand in both languages is essential. A subsidiary knowledge of French would be useful. Please send curriculum vitae to:

JOHN NICKELL-LEAN
KORN/FERRY INTERNATIONAL,
2/4 King Street,
St James's London SW1X 6QJ
Tel. 930 5224

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An Equal Opportunity in a New Career

We have two vacancies in our London Office for hard-working and energetic people aged 22-35. We will provide you with full training and back-up and working by appointment only. Consultants earn over £12,000 p.a.

730 5346
ANTHONY BRYANT & CO.,
Investment Consultants

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Opportunity for an enthusiastic person, aged 18-24, with ability to deal with people at all levels, to join one of our merchandising teams. Education to at least 'A' level standard essential. The successful candidate will handle telephone queries, liaise with suppliers and assist in the buying of goods. Good office and clerical skills are essential. Salary and excellent conditions include staff restaurant, discount and bonus. Please apply to: Miss D. Hamlyn.

The Boots Company Ltd.,
69-79 Fulham High Street, London, S.W.6.
01-731 1313.

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'THAT AGENCY'

This is a small, new and highly successful specialist Recruitment Agency for the communications industries. There are jobs in advertising, P.R., television and film companies, etc.—from switchboard, reception and Person Friday to Secretarial and P.A.

Being advertising people themselves the two partners of 'That Agency' really know their business. Try them.

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STARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

HAM. SALARY £4,000 neg.

Generalist at a well-known licensed house group. The group has a wide range of services and offers many benefits including lunch and productivity courses.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES IN THE TIMES

Having read this classified feature NOW turn to the SPECIAL REPORT in today's paper to find out all about "GOLD THROUGH THE AGES"

Apply in first instance with c.v. and refs. to Box 0167 N, The Times

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CLUB ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club, Wimbledon, have a vacancy for Assistant Secretary. Preferred age is between 35 to 45. The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment in early March, 1979. Starting salary is not less than £5,500 per annum depending on qualifications and relevant experience. Benefits include pension and house, pension scheme, and family membership of BUPA. Applications, with details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to: Mr. Peter D. Hamlyn, The Secretary-General, A.E.L.T.C., Church Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 5AE, by 20th October, 1978.

22 CARAT

RESEARCHER

Required for a series of gardening books. The successful candidate will have editorial and/or picture research experience. A horticultural or botanical background is desirable but not essential. Good salary, staff cafeteria, pension scheme and other company benefits.

Please write with full details of your career. Katie Lloyd
TIME-LIFE BOOKS
Time and Life Building 153 New Bond Street
W1Y 0AA

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CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established by the CDA Act 1978, the Agency's task is to promote the co-operative form of organisation as an alternative to the public and private sectors. The Agency invites applications for the following posts:

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

(Salary Scale £10,073-£12,273)

There are two posts at this level. The holder of the first will be responsible to the Director for the Agency's relations with Government and major representative organisations and for advice to the Board on the conduct of those relations. An important qualification will be the ability to negotiate with Departments and organisations at high level.

The holder of the second AD post will be responsible to the Director for the oversight of the Agency's advisory and promotional services and for advice to the Board for the development of those services. An important qualification will be the ability to undertake commercial appraisals and monitoring of specific projects. Applications, identifying the post applied for and supported by a statement of qualifications and experience, present salary, full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees by 11 December to:

The Director,
CDA,
c/o Room 332,
Abell House,
John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

22 CARAT

MAYFAIR ART GALLERY

Person required, capable of dealing primarily with sales. Should be able to deal with public relations in the gallery in every field of the media. Person should have initiative, flair, and be enterprising, with administration of the Gallery will also be an advantage. A good knowledge of the art market and a package will be offered to the applicant. Please reply in strictest confidence to:

Box 0171 N, The Times.

22 CARAT

Music in Mayfair

WANTED IN NEW YEAR: General Assistant, over 30, for International Musical Instrument Dealers. We offer you a fascinating job, and in return we want: tremendous organizational ability, savoir faire, modest secretarial skills, calmness under fire, languages, driving licence (own car an advantage). Good remuneration.

Apply in first instance with c.v. and refs. to Box 0167 N, The Times

22 CARAT

RENTALS

George Knight & Partners

seek an EXPERIENCED MANAGER for their new office covering Central and West London. Minimum £5,000 p.a. Written applications, please, to the Principal at:

9 Heath Street
London NW3 6TP

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PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

(SALARY SCALE £6,791-£8,729)

This officer will be responsible for Agency's publicity, public relations and publications policy and will be responsible to the Director for liaison with the media as well as for establishing links with major organisations throughout the country.

Applications, identifying the post applied for and supported by a statement of qualifications and experience, present salary, full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees by 11th December to:

The Director, COA, c/o Room 332, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

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PIERRE SANGA LIMITED

Secretary/P.A. An experienced Secretary/P.A. to assist the Managing Director in his operations based in London. In addition to the usual secretarial duties, the person will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

Marlene Keeble
01-437 054/5

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Are you earning as much as you're really worth?

Because we require Shortland Secretaries with or without secretarial experience to join a large firm in London. We offer you a fascinating job, and in return we want: tremendous organizational ability, savoir faire, modest secretarial skills, calmness under fire, languages, driving licence (own car an advantage). Good remuneration.

Apply in first instance with c.v. and refs. to Box 0167 N, The Times

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seek an EXPERIENCED MANAGER for their new office covering Central and West London. Minimum £5,000 p.a. Written applications, please, to the Principal at:

9 Heath Street
London NW3 6TP

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EXPERIENCED AIR STEWARDESS/ SECRETARY

Appearance required for private luxury 707 jet. The successful applicant will be based in Riyadh, with extensive flying between the U.K., Europe, to East and the Middle East. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

Further details call Pat Miller on 836 2876.
CENTRACOM
Recruitment Consultants

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HARD WORKING SECRETARIES

The Financial Times Business Publications Division is looking for a number of hard working and class secretaries to join the Advertising Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

Further details call Pat Miller on 836 2876.
CENTRACOM
Recruitment Consultants

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SECRETARIES

Can you write a good business letter? Japanese Oil Company in the City would like to hear from Secretaries who may have a particular talent for transcribing and typing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

Further details call Pat Miller on 836 2876.
CENTRACOM
Recruitment Consultants

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SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

International Limited, a dynamic and expanding company, is looking for a Secretary/Personal Assistant to the Finance Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

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GET A PIECE OF THE ACTION

Our business is growing. We export medical, engineering and oilfield equipment to the Middle East. Our offices are central in the heart of Knightsbridge (St. James's). We require the services of a mature person, approximately 35 years, with good shorthand and typing skills, and with the good capabilities to take a greater share of the action. Salary will be no obstacle to our securing the right person.

Please telephone D. Cooper, 01-235 6367.

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SECRETARY/PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

DEBENHAM Group Personnel Department based in the City, is looking for a Secretary/Personnel Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

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CENTRACOM
Recruitment Consultants

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£4,500+/COMPANY CAR

I am the Managing Director of a private company which will be a major operator in the car and van rental business. We have negotiated with a leading international vehicle rental organization for exclusive rights to a large territory in Central London. We are starting in W. Kensington and I need a number two to run the first office and then help me control and develop the expansion over a 3 to 4 years period.

Please write to Buryork
7-11 Armstrong Road, Acton, London W3 7JL.

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Do You Have Managerial Qualities? and an Interest in Fashion?

For a rewarding day with nice people in a busy atmosphere at Friends Melton Street, W.1. of St. James's Street, you should be old and have an attractive appearance. We will offer a thorough training for you to take management roles. Starting salary £2,500 plus generous clothes allowance. Telephone 628 7095

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PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE ORGANISERS IN KENSINGTON SEEK CONFERENCE OFFICER

Must have proven administrative competence. Must be energetic and lively. Must be able to type own work (handwritten). Must be self-motivated, hard working, and a non-smoker. Experience in our field and languages appreciated. We are a small, enthusiastic and happy team. Salary negotiable. Apply with Curriculum Vitae to: 24 Stanford Road, W.8

22 CARAT

PA IN THE SUN

Not only are the perks superb but the salary is too. We are looking for a PA to the Managing Director of a company in the City. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's public relations and for the company's correspondence. Some knowledge of languages would be an advantage. The position offers a very good working conditions, an excellent salary and the opportunity of a rewarding career with a young and dynamic company.

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Recruitment Consultants

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For enthusiastic and energetic person to join our Incoming groups department. You will be involved in all aspects in ground handling—preparing quotes and itineraries for visitors to Britain, booking hotels and arranging special functions. A very varied job, requiring attention to detail, ability to type and a flexible attitude. Contact Judy Robson. Write to her at:

SUPERTRAVEL LTD., 22 Hans Place, London, S.W.1.

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio 4

11:45. News.
11:50. Schwartz Song.
Radio 3 YHF only. Open University
city* 6.20 p.m.

Radio 2

News at 5.00 a.m., 5.50, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 and on Four 8.00 a.m.
2.02 am (except 9.00 am)
5.02 am, Tony Brandon† 7.31
Terry Wogan† 8.27, Racing 12.15
On 10.02, Jimmy Young† 13.15
BBC News† 13.30, Peter
Murray's Open House† 1.45
Sports Desk: 2.30, David Hamilton
† 2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk: 4.30
BBC News† 4.35, Sports Desk:
Desk: 4.50, John Dunn† 4.55
Sports Desk: 5.02, Barn Dance.
Richard and Barbara conduct
BBC Radio 2. 5.05, 5.45, Friday
day Night is Music Night† 9.53
Sports Desk: 10.02, Support Your
Local Team† 10.02, 10.30, Let's
Go Latin† Peter Winslow's Brazilian
Lunch† 11.02, Tennis, Benson and
Hodges† 11.03, Brian Matthews
Round Midnight† 12.00, News
Weather, 11.03, 2.00-2.02 am

S.00, PM Re
 £.00, Six of

Radio 1
News at half-hour. 6.30-11.30 a.m.
1.30-4.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. 8.30 p.m.
5.00 a.m. A. Radio 2. 6.00. Day
Lee Travis. 9.00. Simon Bates: The
Golden Hour. 11.51. Paul Burnett
12.30 p.m. Newsbeat. 2.00. Tom
Blackburn. Nations! Pup. Panel
4.31. Kid Jensen. 5.30. Newcastle
6.30. Roundtable. 8.00. Andy
Peables. 9.50. Newsbeat. 10.00. The
Friday Rock Show; 12.00-2.02 a.m.
As Radio 2.

VHF RADIO 1 AND 2: 5.00 a.m.
With Radio 2. 1.55 p.m. Good List-
ening. 10.00. With Radio 1. 12.00.
2.02 a.m. With Radio 2.

Ulster

and Shirley.
Report West.
London. 10-31

[illegible]

Northern Life,
London. 10.30
Gregory & Julia

Anglia
5.30 am. Thames. 1.25 pm. Anglia News. 1.30. Thames. 2.25. Film: 'The Million Pound Note' (1917) Perry Jones. 3.15 pm. News. 3.45. Thames. 4.00. About Anglia. 7.00. London 10.00. Probe. 11.00. Film: 'Only Two Can Play' (1961) Sellers. Mal Zetterling. Virginia M'Kellin. 12.55 am. Men Who Mailed


DE

MERCEDES BENZ

1.9, 2.3, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 12.0, 15.0, 18.0, 20.0, 23.0, 25.0, 28.0, 30.0, 35.0, 40.0, 45.0, 50.0, 55.0, 60.0, 65.0, 70.0, 75.0, 80.0, 85.0, 90.0, 95.0, 100.0, 105.0, 110.0, 115.0, 120.0, 125.0, 130.0, 135.0, 140.0, 145.0, 150.0, 155.0, 160.0, 165.0, 170.0, 175.0, 180.0, 185.0, 190.0, 195.0, 200.0, 205.0, 210.0, 215.0, 220.0, 225.0, 230.0, 235.0, 240.0, 245.0, 250.0, 255.0, 260.0, 265.0, 270.0, 275.0, 280.0, 285.0, 290.0, 295.0, 300.0, 305.0, 310.0, 315.0, 320.0, 325.0, 330.0, 335.0, 340.0, 345.0, 350.0, 355.0, 360.0, 365.0, 370.0, 375.0, 380.0, 385.0, 390.0, 395.0, 400.0, 405.0, 410.0, 415.0, 420.0, 425.0, 430.0, 435.0, 440.0, 445.0, 450.0, 455.0, 460.0, 465.0, 470.0, 475.0, 480.0, 485.0, 490.0, 495.0, 500.0, 505.0, 510.0, 515.0, 520.0, 525.0, 530.0, 535.0, 540.0, 545.0, 550.0, 555.0, 560.0, 565.0, 570.0, 575.0, 580.0, 585.0, 590.0, 595.0, 600.0, 605.0, 610.0, 615.0, 620.0, 625.0, 630.0, 635.0, 640.0, 645.0, 650.0, 655.0, 660.0, 665.0, 670.0, 675.0, 680.0, 685.0, 690.0, 695.0, 700.0, 705.0, 710.0, 715.0, 720.0, 725.0, 730.0, 735.0, 740.0, 745.0, 750.0, 755.0, 760.0, 765.0, 770.0, 775.0, 780.0, 785.0, 790.0, 795.0, 800.0, 805.0, 810.0, 815.0, 820.0, 825.0, 830.0, 835.0, 840.0, 845.0, 850.0, 855.0, 860.0, 865.0, 870.0, 875.0, 880.0, 885.0, 890.0, 895.0, 900.0, 905.0, 910.0, 915.0, 920.0, 925.0, 930.0, 935.0, 940.0, 945.0, 950.0, 955.0, 960.0, 965.0, 970.0, 975.0, 980.0, 985.0, 990.0, 995.0, 1000.0, 1005.0, 1010.0, 1015.0, 1020.0, 1025.0, 1030.0, 1035.0, 1040.0, 1045.0, 1050.0, 1055.0, 1060.0, 1065.0, 1070.0, 1075.0, 1080.0, 1085.0, 1090.0, 1095.0, 1100.0, 1105.0, 1110.0, 1115.0, 1120.0, 1125.0, 1130.0, 1135.0, 1140.0, 1145.0, 1150.0, 1155.0, 1160.0, 1165.0, 1170.0, 1175.0, 1180.0, 1185.0, 1190.0, 1195.0, 1200.0, 1205.0, 1210.0, 1215.0, 1220.0, 1225.0, 1230.0, 1235.0, 1240.0, 1245.0, 1250.0, 1255.0, 1260.0, 1265.0, 1270.0, 1275.0, 1280.0, 1285.0, 1290.0, 1295.0, 1300.0, 1305.0, 1310.0, 1315.0, 1320.0, 1325.0, 1330.0, 1335.0, 1340.0, 1345.0, 1350.0, 1355.0, 1360.0, 1365.0, 1370.0, 1375.0, 1380.0, 1385.0, 1390.0, 1395.0, 1400.0, 1405.0, 1410.0, 1415.0, 1420.0, 1425.0, 1430.0, 1435.0, 1440.0, 1445.0, 1450.0, 1455.0, 1460.0, 1465.0, 1470.0, 1475.0, 1480.0, 1485.0, 1490.0, 1495.0, 1500.0, 1505.0, 1510.0, 1515.0, 1520.0, 1525.0, 1530.0, 1535.0, 1540.0, 1545.0, 1550.0, 1555.0, 1560.0, 1565.0, 1570.0, 1575.0, 1580.0, 1585.0, 1590.0, 1595.0, 1600.0, 1605.0, 1610.0, 1615.0, 1620.0, 1625.0, 1630.0, 1635.0, 1640.0, 1645.0, 1650.0, 1655.0, 1660.0, 1665.0, 1670.0, 1675.0, 1680.0, 1685.0, 1690.0, 1695.0, 1700.0, 1705.0, 1710.0, 1715.0, 1720.0, 1725.0, 1730.0, 1735.0, 1740.0, 1745.0, 1750.0, 1755.0, 1760.0, 1765.0, 1770.0, 1775.0, 1780.0, 1785.0, 1790.0, 1795.0, 1800.0, 1805.0, 1810.0, 1815.0, 1820.0, 1825.0, 1830.0, 1835.0, 1840.0, 1845.0, 1850.0, 1855.0, 1860.0, 1865.0, 1870.0, 1875.0, 1880.0, 1885.0, 1890.0, 1895.0, 1900.0, 1905.0, 1910.0, 1915.0, 1920.0, 1925.0, 1930.0, 1935.0, 1940.0, 1945.0, 1950.0, 1955.0, 1960.0, 1965.0, 1970.0, 1975.0, 1980.0, 1985.0, 1990.0, 1995.0, 2000.0, 2005.0, 2010.0, 2015.0, 2020.0, 2025.0, 2030.0, 2035.0, 2040.0, 2045.0, 2050.0, 2055.0, 2060.0, 2065.0, 2070.0, 2075.0, 2080.0, 2085.0, 2090.0, 2095.0, 2100.0, 2105.0, 2110.0, 2115.0, 2120.0, 2125.0, 2130.0, 2135.0, 2140.0, 2145.0, 2150.0, 2155.0, 2160.0, 2165.0, 2170.0, 2175.0, 2180.0, 2185.0, 2190.0, 2195.0, 2200.0, 2205.0, 2210.0, 2215.0, 2220.0, 2225.0, 2230.0, 2235.0, 2240.0, 2245.0, 2250.0, 2255.0, 2260.0, 2265.0, 2270.0, 2275.0, 2280.0, 2285.0, 2290.0, 2295.0, 2300.0, 2305.0, 2310.0, 2315.0, 2320.0, 2325.0, 2330.0, 2335.0, 2340.0, 2345.0, 2350.0, 2355.0, 2360.0, 2365.0, 2370.0, 2375.0, 2380.0, 2385.0, 2390.0, 2395.0, 2400.0, 2405.0, 2410.0, 2415.0, 2420.0, 2425.0, 2430.0, 2435.0, 2440.0, 2445.0, 2450.0, 2455.0, 2460.0, 2465.0, 2470.0, 2475.0, 2480.0, 2485.0, 2490.0, 2495.0, 2500.0, 2505.0, 2510.0, 2515.0, 2520.0, 2525.0, 2530.0, 2535.0, 2540.0, 2545.0, 2550.0, 2555.0, 2560.0, 2565.0, 2570.0, 2575.0, 2580.0, 2585.0, 2590.0, 2595.0, 2600.0, 2605.0, 2610.0, 261

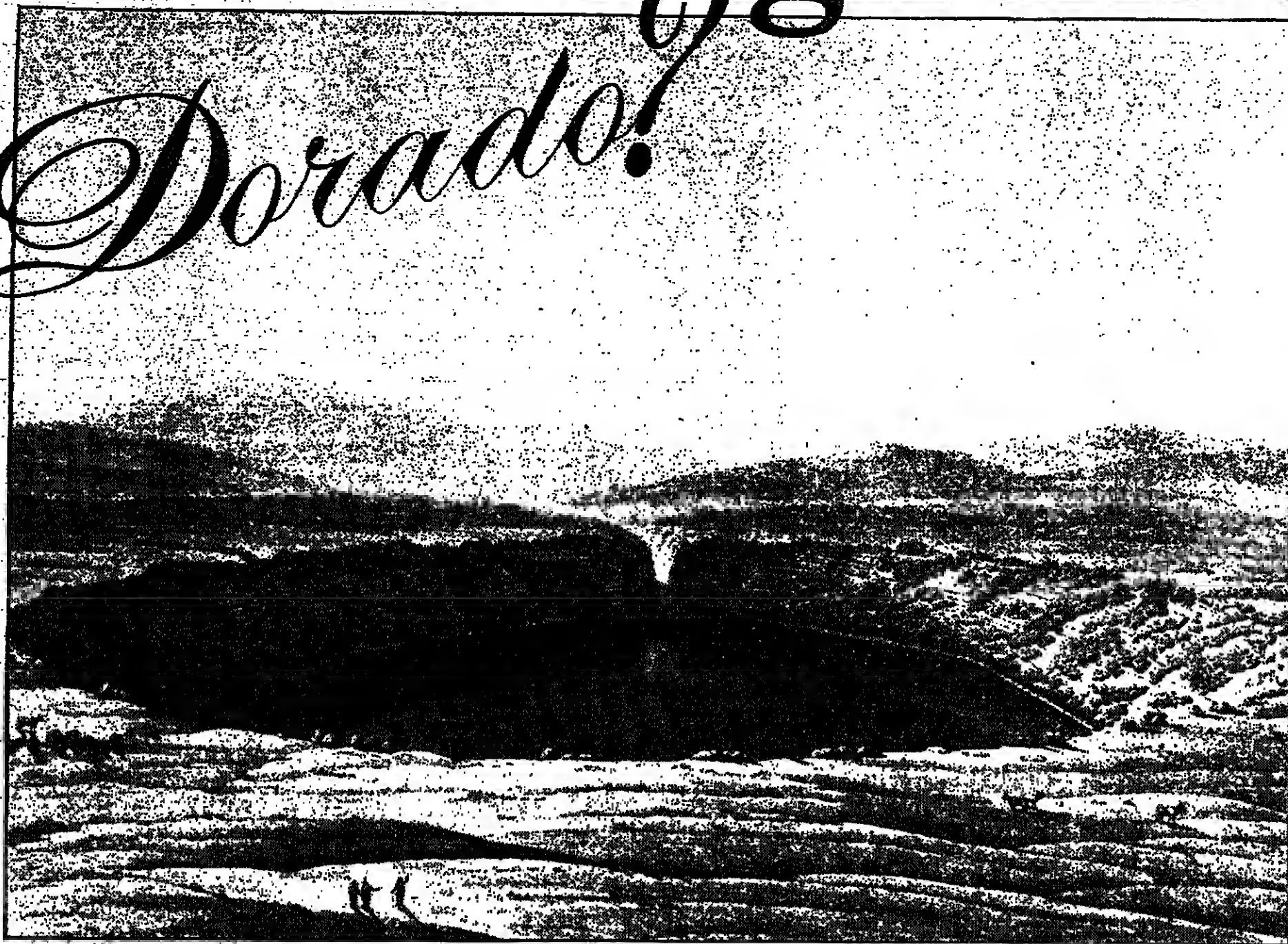
JP 11-150

A Special Report to mark the opening of the Gold of El Dorado Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, which begins next week

GOLD through the ages

El Dorado!

tavita, north-east of the Colombian s seen by the ex-
xander von Hum-
l published in his
s "Cordilleres" in
V cut in the rear
e lake was an early
y Antonio de Sepul-
drain the waters
e 1560s. The lake is
several similar all
l with the legen-
dorado ceremony of
en Indian "Guata-
thought by some
o have the strongest
the source of the
Many expeditions
d to claim the cere-
golden treasures
o have been thrown
ake by the Indians
attempt was in 1965.



"Gold is the most exquisite of all things... Whoever possesses gold can acquire all that he desires in this world. Truly, for gold he can gain entrance for his soul into paradise."

Christopher Columbus

he allure of gold? What is the magic of its
e sight and feel of gold? Why do men fight
for gold? Why have empires been lost and
re sometimes elusive search for gold? Why
lizations been born and destroyed because
What makes men lust for gold? What is this
e that has wrought more havoc and destruc-
he world than mankind itself? Gold...
e, beautiful, treacherous and yet more
than life itself... beat it; squeeze it; heat
... you can hardly get rid of the stuff...
gold, desirable, all-powerful, all-being gold.

Since time began men have looked for the yellow
metal and undergone excruciating hardships. They
have crossed oceans in frail boats, fought their way
across continents and into the unknown often seek-
ing a mythical legend whose truth has been long lost
in time... Jason and the Golden Fleece... and El
Dorado, the "Golden Indian" of South America. In
this extract from "The Search for El Dorado" the
author, John Hemming, describes how three expedi-
tions of Spanish conquistadors embarked upon one
of the bloodiest invasions in history to discover the
legendary El Dorado. What were they seeking, and
did it really exist?

Transcontinental race towards an illusory goal

mid-1530s the
were to embark
of expeditions
and exploration
rank as one of
ramatic bursts
discovery. A suc-
cession of expedi-
tions set out
into the in-
South America.
er endurance,
died, and tribes
rivers "dis-
covered" explo-
its, famous travels
ineventual cen-
turies.
peditions set out
towards the north
of South America.
they were
inland from an
were all moving
he same central
None was quite
what it would
that is the nature
exploration. They
ward, hoping to
s of wealth, or
d, marching west-
wards an illusory
end, three expedi-
tions set out in a
form
towards the land of
a or Chibcha, the
five kingdom after
and Inca empires.
e race in which
Espana did not
y were competing,
see how different
each expedition
the Chibcha. Some
e goal of this eldo-
rely; others found
to it almost by

loca Atahualpa's fabulous
ransom, but like other kid-
nappers, he reneged. On
July 26, 1533, he had the
captive Inca garrotted on
the same square of Cuzco
where he had been
captured. Eight months
before. The decision to exe-
cute Atahualpa was hurried
and panicky, based on
rumours that an Inca army
was coming to free the
hostage. The death of
the Inca was expedient: it
allowed Pizarro to march
south towards the Inca
capital city Cuzco. He
emerged Cuzco on November
15, 1533, and his men had
another orgy of pillage,
melting down two more
gold and silver treasures—a
very different result to that
of Daltinger's expedition,
whose survivors staggered
back to Coro in that same
month.
When Pizarro marched
south from Cajamarca, he
sent a lieutenant called
Sebastian de Benalcázar to
accompany some treasure
back to the port of San
Miguel de Piura. That port
was soon filled with ship-
loads of adventurers who
had sailed to Peru to join
the scramble for Inca
plunder. It was not long
before these men persuaded
Benalcázar to march north
into the Andes, towards the
Inca's northern capital
Quito. Everyone knew that
Quito had been Atahualpa's
base and that the Inca had
planned to develop it into a
second Cuzco. It seemed
likely that there would be
great treasures there. Benal-
cázar also knew that one
of Atahualpa's generals,
Ruminavi or Ruminahui, had
a sizable army at Quito: he
wanted to crush this poten-
tial threat. But most alarm-
ing of all, Benalcázar heard
the electrifying news that
Pedro de Alvarado, one of
Cortés's most important cap-
tains in the conquest of
Mexico, had landed on the
coast of Ecuador in order to
march on Quito. Alvarado
was the conqueror and gov-
ernor of the province. He had
all the Indians whom

no proper royal licence to
invade Quito; but Pizarro's
title to this northern capital
was by no means cer-
tain. Benalcázar therefore
marched out of San Miguel
early in 1534, on the con-
quest of Quito.
Geography favoured
Benalcázar. He advanced
along the line of the Andes,
where the Incas had built a
fine road along the in-
numerable valleys. The native
armies fought hard to
defend their homeland, but
Spanish horses, swords and
armour were too strong.
The Spaniards defeated
Ruminavi's local armies in a
series of pitched battles,
and reached Quito by June
1534.
Pedro de Alvarado was so
old friend of Diego de Ordás
and may therefore have
shared Ordás's views that
gold "grew better near the
equator". He therefore
landed on the Ecuadorian
coast at Manabí, almost on
the equator itself. After
landing, Alvarado learned
nothing about the "greatness
of the treasures of Quito".
But Alvarado's rapid inland
move was very difficult. It in-
volved crossing the forested
lowlands of Ecuador, then
moving northwards up the
jungle of the Macul river,
and finally scaling one of
the steepest and highest
passes in the Andes. The
expedition was as cruel as
any in the Americas, with a
dismal succession of
destruction of villages, sev-
eral hundred dogs, and
chiefs or hanging them, and
the enslavement of
hundreds of innocent low-
land Indians. They re-
peatedly burned and tor-
tured Indians to be told the
route. After the jungle
crossing, Alvarado's men
were in no shape to tackle
the high Andes. A combi-
nation of exposure, starva-
tion and altitude sickness
killed 85 European men and
women, with the dying hand-
cuffed together in the deep
snow of the pass. "Almost
all the Indians whom

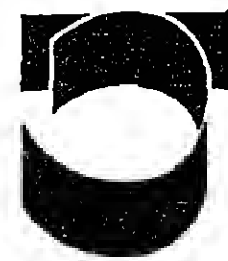
Alvarado took with him
perished, even though there
had been many of them." It
was all in vain, for when
the survivors finally
reached the Andean valleys
they found the tracks of
Benalcázar's horses, which
had already passed on the
way to Quito. After a near-
confrontation between the
two groups of conquere-
dors, Alvarado admitted
defeat: he sold his fleet
and equipment to Pizarro
and allowed most of his
men to join Pizarro in Peru
or Benalcázar in Quito.
Both armies had been
obsessed with finding the
wealth of Quito. When
Alvarado's men heard about
it, they forced their leader
to reach it by every possible
means. In one lowland town
they found much gold,
silver and emeralds, and
called the place "pueblo de
oro" (town of gold). "They
also found armour of plates
of gold, to arm four men,
called with nails of the
same gold... and helmets
with many emeralds. But it
all seemed little compared
to the quantity they hoped
to find in Quito." Benal-
cázar's men had similar expec-
tations. All were bitterly
disappointed when they
reached Quito in June 1534
and found it devoid of easy
plunder. There were frantic
raids to try to find treasure
in nearby towns. Ruminavi
and other Inca generals
were still at large, and
Benalcázar sent expeditions
to defend and capture each
of them. Ruminavi escaped
a Spanish attempt to cap-
ture him in a fortified
village near Pillaro; but he
was caught and taken, after
a hand-to-hand combat, in a
pass near Pánuco. Ruminavi
himself and all the Inca
generals of Quito were tor-
tured to death or executed
in a vain attempt to locate
their treasures. Benalcázar
was convinced that they had
hidden Atahualpa's gold.
But the tortured chiefs
behaved with great compo-
sure and left him with
nothing but his greed. He

had them killed inhumanely
because he could not rid his
mind of his first impres-
sion that there must be
treasure to be found.
An officer called Luis
Daza led the campaign that
captured Ruminavi. Benal-
cázar sent him to catch the
Inca general and also a
native chief whom the
Spaniards knew as el indio
dorado—the golden In-
dian. This was the first
mention of a chief called
"dorado". He was
apparently a chief from the
gold-rich tribes of southern
Colombia who had allied
himself to the Inca army.
This "golden Indian" was
captured by Daza and
brought back with other pri-
soners. Benalcázar interro-
gated him, and he inspired
an expedition north to con-
quer his homeland. One of
Daza's companions said that
it was "from the report of
that dorado Indian—when
we went to discover the
route to his land—that the
provinces and captivity of
Popayán came to be disco-
vered". The chronicler
Alonso de Herrera con-
firmed that this dorado
chief came from a land 12
days' march north of Quito.
Benalcázar dispatched a
series of small expeditions
north into the lands that
the Incas knew as Quillac-
inga because their inhabi-
tants wore golden oose pen-
dants. But there was no
great excitement about find-
ing any land called El
Dorado. It was over a year
before Sebastian de Benal-
cázar himself set out, in 1536,
to conquer Pánuco, Popayán
and Cali in what is now
south-west Colombia. Even
then, his motive was not to
find a land of gold, but the
geographical aim "to dis-
cover what lay between
Quito and the North Sea
[Caribbean]".

The Search for El Dorado
by John Hemming will be
published on November 20
by Michael Joseph at £8.50.

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The greatest treble chance in history

by Jill Goolden

The chance discovery of gold in a remote mill-race in California in 1848 started the hysterical nineteenth-century gold rush. For the first time gold, which had always been cornered by potentates and prelates, was apparently free for all. This was a chance for the individual to make a mint for himself.

California was in the process of being bought from the wild Mexicans and had an insignificant population of white settlers, all living on the coast. Little of the interior was settled and even John Sutter, the owner of the boundless mill harbouring the gold in Sacramento, had no mineral rights on his ranch. Anybody on the spot could stake a claim.

At first the rush was merely local. Yerba Buena (San Francisco) soon emptied, ships were deserted, men abandoned families, businesses and common sense, servants ran away and the price of a common shovel rose by 1,000 per cent.

The Sutter Fort gold was found as dust, grains and nuggets mingled with the mud on the stream beds. To be won, it had only to be panned in the water so that its natural density would separate the loot from the dirt. Cranking in a cold stream under a hot sun, there were fortunes to be made, and the news to this effect travelled fast.

By the end of the first year, 12,000 people had flooded into Sacramento, and the following year there were 85,000 "forty-niners" to come, from the east coast

and beyond, and from Australia, China and Hawaii. Shanty towns of wood and canvas grew like mushrooms, served sporadically by opportunist merchant ships.

To reach the new El Dorado, the greenhorns sailed in from around Cape Horn, attempted the hazardous short cut across Panama, or took the route by foot, by ox or by mule 2,000 miles across the continent. Soon this route was well marked with litter, carcasses and wrecks and permeated by diseases far more serious than gold fever.

Nor did the "nightmare trail" invariably pay off, for by no means did everyone strike gold. But those who did were able to compound their fortunes by sinking their profits from placer gold into the specialised equipment necessary for mining and panning on the hills.

And there were lesser rewards to be reaped from the Californian gold rush. This was the precursor of the series of rushes in other parts of America, in Australia and South Africa. The experience gained here often led to more tangible rewards elsewhere.

The new argonauts soon learnt to be migratory. The harum-scarum society of miners could disperse as quickly as it had gathered, and take its shovels, pans and cradles elsewhere. When California had yielded \$250m worth of gold in the first seven years, it was time to move on. Some diggers moved south to Nevada, some north to Colorado, some north to South Dakota, and many to

Australia to the established mines of New South Wales and Victoria.

The Australian gold rush had been started by a fire-brand from California. Early attempts to quash any mention of gold discoveries in a society of convicts were conclusively overridden in 1851, when Edward Hargreaves, an Australian who had gained his prospecting experience as a forty-niner, returned home. His search for geological features similar to those of the Mother Lode at Sutter's Fort led him to Summer Hill Creek at Ophir where, within a week, gold was struck.

Once the news was out, the road from Sydney to Bathurst was crowded with gold-seekers in carts, on horse and on foot. To curb the mad exodus from the neighbouring state of Victoria, there was a Gold Discovery Committee set up in Melbourne, which offered £200 to anyone discovering payable gold fields within a 200-mile radius of the town.

The incentive paid off with the discovery of the fields of Ballarat, and immediately there was a choice of territory open to the immigrants when they arrived. In the first year alone 370,000 travelled from Britain, and 1,250,000 had made the journey across the world by 1854. New South Wales doubled its population in 10 years, and Australians and foreigners alike (there was a big influx from China as well as from Britain and California) flocked and puddled side by side.

In Australia, high licensing fees were levied, and when alluvial gold became more difficult to find, the miners revolted and resorted to arms. After a 20-month battle at Ballarat, the Government capitulated. Licences were abolished and export duty was introduced instead. In the first year of the rush, 45,000 lb of gold was gleaned from New South Wales alone. This rate was to be surpassed by Victoria, which produced about one and a quarter million pounds of gold in 10 years.

Gold was discovered in South Africa in 1853, at the height of the gold rushes by a veteran of both California and New South Wales. But the discovery was quashed by the Boers, and the modest finds were soon eclipsed when the first diamonds were found.

So the richest mother



From the unskilled scramble of the rushes came millions of gold, believed to represent more than 20 per cent of all that has been mined since

the world—the 7,000 sq miles of the Rand gold fields—lay undisturbed in a country gripped by its own diamond rush.

Then in 1886 George Harrison, an Australian digger, stumbled across an outcrop of gold-bearing lode at Witwatersrand and a new rush began.

However, the jamboree for the individual in South Africa was short lived. The people living on the Reef stalked and sold their claims and the capitalists who ruled the Kimberley diamond empire moved in. For the Transvaal, gold content per ton was found to be low and the lodes to run almost dry. Witwatersrand was no place for a digger with a shovel and pan.

Under the supervision of the Government Joseph Robinson and Cecil Rhodes bought up great tracts of land, advertised for black manpower, and heralded the close of the worldwide free-for-all treasure hunt. But there was one frontier left where the opportunist could dig his own fortune—the Yukon river in Alaska.

Here, in Rabbit Creek in 1895, an American and two Indians, following the exam-

Boom behind the Curtain

by Desmond Quigley

World output of gold reached its peak in 1970 when a total of 1,639 tonnes was produced. It has fallen since then, and the lowest level was reached in 1975. Production this year will exceed the 1977 level.

Reduction in output is because of the exhaustion of old seams as well as the steady increase in working costs. Despite the dramatic rise in the price of gold, working costs have risen enormously, putting considerable pressure on the big South African mining houses and industry to develop improved technology and labour saving methods.

South Africa remains by far the leader of the gold producers, although its pre-eminent position is being eroded by Russia which has expanded its output dramatically with the help of a huge team of Murmansk in western Uzbekistan.

In 1970, South Africa's gold production reached 1,000 tonnes, accounting for about 61 per cent of total world mine output of 1,639 tonnes. Since then world output has declined by just over 210 tonnes, but South Africa's contribution has slipped even further, falling some 30 per cent to less than 700 tonnes, or 49 per cent of world output.

South Africa had not been alone in seeing its production fall. Declines have been registered by the two other largest Western producers, Canada and the United States. But what happens in those countries, as well as other gold producers, with the exception of Russia, is unimportant since between them South Africa and Russia account for about 80 per cent of world output.

South Africa's production decline will be halted this year and, given a gold price above \$170 an ounce, should stay above the 1977 level through until the mid-1980s. New mines, such as the Deesburg and United mines, are being developed. Elandsrand has been a pace-maker in mining technology and is more than two years ahead of schedule with gold production expected to start in mid-1979. Against that the cost of the mine has soared from original projections and it is now estimated that it will cost \$220m (about £117m) to the production stage.

Another new source of gold lies in the slurry discarded by earlier generations of goldminers. Over the past 100 years gold recovery techniques have improved considerably and this has meant that some of the old slimes' dams which dot the gold-producing areas can be treated to extract gold and uranium that was lost in the earlier and less efficient recovery methods.

The best known of these ventures is the Anglo American Corporation's Ergo scheme. High-pressure water jets are played on to the slimes' dams and the slurry is then pumped to a treatment area where gold, uranium and sulphur are extracted.

The recovery rate is very low, estimated at 0.53 grammes a tonne of gold, or 0.04kg a ton of uranium, or gold matters.

1.04 per cent of sulphur. This compares, for example, with the high grade Consolidated Gold Fields mine at East Driefontein which has a recovery grade of about 22 grammes a tonne.

However, what makes Ergo viable is the comparative low capital cost—about R145m (£84.5m)—since there is no necessity to sink expensive shafts, low running costs and the rapid throughput that can be achieved. Over a 20-year life, annual production is estimated at 5,400mg of gold and 150 tonnes of uranium. At a gold price of \$180 an ounce and a uranium price of \$35 a pound, annual revenue will exceed \$50m a year.

Research is continuing to improve the recovery rates of gold and especially of uranium. Elsewhere there has been much investigation into new mechanical methods of mining including the swing hammer, reef boring, percussive rock-striking and high-energy hydraulic breakers. Attention has been focused on the by-product breakers as the most promising.

However, despite advances in technology, South Africa's output will decline to below the 700 tonnes a year level by the mid-1980s, unless large ore discoveries are made. The pressures of working costs is well illustrated by South African mines, which have, on average, significantly lower costs than similar operations elsewhere. In the March quarter of 1976 average production costs were \$72 an ounce. A year later they had risen to \$86 and by the end of 1977 the average cost was above \$104 an ounce based on figures calculated by Consolidated Gold Fields. Over two years costs have risen by some 44 per cent.

While most of the world's producers have been experiencing declining output, Russia increased production by 46 per cent between 1968 and 1977. Gold mining in many areas of the Soviet Union, but one of the most dramatic finds has been made recently at Murmansk. Construction of both the open-pit and the mill-refinery processing complex started early in 1967 and the first bar of gold was mined in July, 1969. The first phase of construction was completed a few years ago but, according to Consolidated Gold Fields, which is undertaking a comprehensive survey of the Russian industry, no sooner was this phase completed than a two-fold or threefold expansion of both the mine and mill facilities began.

Unlike Western producers, the Russians do not automatically sell their gold on the free market. Political and economic reasons dominate the Soviet Union's handling of the metal. Traditionally, a big crop failure, for example, has resulted in Russia increasing its gold sales to obtain hard currency and buy grain on the world markets.

However, despite their divergent political views, Russia and South Africa, as befits the two largest producers, are believed to have a good working accord on gold matters.

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On this page Michael Frenchman gives a preview of the El Dorado exhibition which opens in London next Tuesday. It contains the largest collection of gold items ever seen outside South America. On the facing page Annelise Hopson describes the mystery of the "golden raft" and looks at the Museum of Gold which she visited in Bogotá, Colombia. The museum has a unique collection of 26,000 pieces—all in gold. Four hundred of these have been brought to London for the display.

Burnished exhibits reflect Indians' skill

Next Tuesday the doors of the Royal Academy of Arts in London will open to reveal the greatest assembly of gold objects ever seen in the world, outside South America. It has cost £600,000 to stage the Gold of El Dorado exhibition and 500 prize pieces of jewelry, diadems, and how a primitive Indian society developed such a high degree of technology in fashioning gold objects. The exhibition is spread through six main galleries and has been designed by Alan Irvine, of the Bank of Bogotá, the Republic of Colombia, capital of Colombia. Others come from private and public collections throughout the world.

Mr Peter Saabor, of Carlisle, is one of the organizers of the exhibition. He says the aim of the display is to tell the story of the search for the legendary El Dorado, the "golden Indian", the centenary of the Spanish conquest of the middle ages and the Colombian Indians, and how a primitive Indian society developed such a high degree of technology in fashioning gold objects. The exhibition is spread through six main galleries and has been designed by Alan Irvine, of the Bank of Bogotá, the Republic of Colombia, capital of Colombia. Others come from private and public collections throughout the world.

Most of the exhibits come from the famous Museum of Gold owned by the Bank of Bogotá, the Republic of Colombia, capital of Colombia. Others come from private and public collections throughout the world.

The Gold of El Dorado at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, November 21 to March 18, 1979.

Opening times:

Mondays-Fridays 10.0 am-7.0 pm**

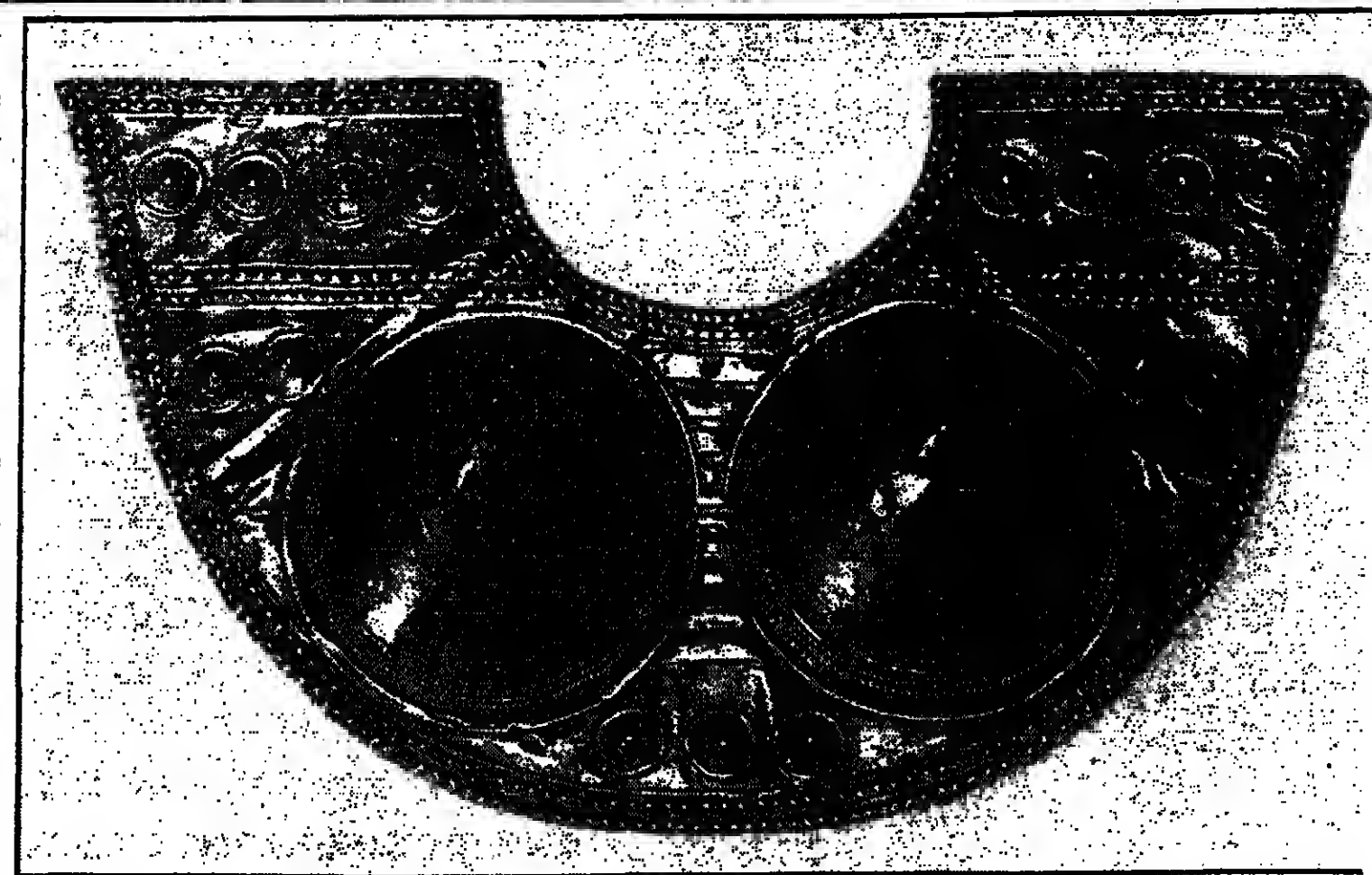
Saturdays and Sundays 10 am-6.0 pm

(last entry one hour before closing)

** On Mondays during school term time the exhibition will be open for children only from 10.0 am until 2.0 pm. This will be between November 27 and December 11, and between January 15 and March 12.

During weekday evenings between 7.30 and 9.0 the exhibition may be booked for private parties at £2.50 a person. Normal admission price is £1.20, children, pensioners and students can obtain a reduced price of 60p.

Tickets available from: The Gold Exhibition Office at the Royal Academy, Telephone: (01) 437 0777.



A breastplate from the Simu region.

at using the so-called "lost wax" process for casting their ornaments—a method still used today by jewellers and craftsmen. Dozens of beautiful objects, including an almost life-size face mask of hammered gold, can be seen.

An important aspect of the exhibition is that it shows the living context in which the El Dorado gold was produced and used. The fourth gallery tells about the day-to-day life of the Muisca Indians—their weapons, tools, pottery, wooden carvings, and a reconstruction of a typical Indian hut.

Half a ton of grass has been flown specially to London from Bogotá to thatch the roof of the hut to give a final authentic touch.

The next gallery—the hall of gold—is filled with magnificent gleaming displays of artefacts made by the main Indian tribes. These are the priceless treasures of El Dorado, which come from the 12 central regions around the sacred lakes in the Colombian Andes.

The final hall deals with death and the afterlife of the El Dorado Indians. Here are gold funeral masks and mummified bodies and graves. One of the graves has been reconstructed in Bogotá and brought to London for the exhibition.

The idea of building an exhibition of the El Dorado treasures began four years ago and started to become a reality 18 months ago when the academic adviser to the exhibition, Dr Warwick Bray, reader in Latin American archaeology at London University's Institute of Archaeology, Dr Bray started his archaeological activities in Colombia in 1962 and when the Colombian Bank of the Republic rehoused its collection four years ago he and others thought that more people should be able to see some of the unique collection.

At present about 5,000 people visit the Bogotá museum daily. Mr Saabor hopes to get a minimum of 500,000 through the Royal Academy halls in order to

break even on the costs of evening parties and staging the exhibition during its 17-week run. He advanced bookings for children who have a special "schools" viewing day on Mondays between 10 and 12 noon, and 2 pm during term time. After the exhibition closes in March it will be sent to the British Museum in this broad sense.

This is because of the additional leisure that people enjoy and the encouragement given by the British Museum in this broad sense. Mr Saabor's company that present working on an additional leisure that people enjoy and the encouragement given by the British Museum in this broad sense.

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Authentic fakes for sale

Many of the pieces on show at the Royal Academy exhibition, The Gold of El Dorado, can be bought in replica form from Harrods, of Knightsbridge, London. It has the exclusive rights to sell the replica items which are made by the Galleria Cano in Bogotá, Colombia.

Señor Guillermo Cano was originally a trader in the original gold pieces made by the Indians who lived around the sacred El Dorado lakes in the Andes mountains of Colombia. When the Colombian Government tightened up the laws and regulations forbidding the export of rare treasures, Señor Cano turned to manufacturing replicas of the original gold jewelry, already a thriving business by some of the more unscrupulous dealers in his country. But Señor Cano decided to make *tinaja* (authentic fakes or replicas) by using the original methods developed by the Indians themselves centuries ago.

This involved the lost wax process (*cire perdue*) of modelling, moulding and casting. The jeweller makes a perfect wax model of the original gold ornament to which he adds a funnel and drain holes or tubes. This wax model is then coated with a clay solution so that the model is completely covered. A clay and charcoal mixture is then applied to enclose the original wax model. After this has hardened for a few days it is

placed on a fire or in a furnace so that the wax model inside would melt and the liquid pours out of the drain holes.

When the mould is empty molten gold is poured through the funnel attached to the mould and into the hollow inside the clay and charcoal mould left behind after the wax had melted. The mould is then broken open and the newly-cast gold ornament recovered and cleaned up to remove

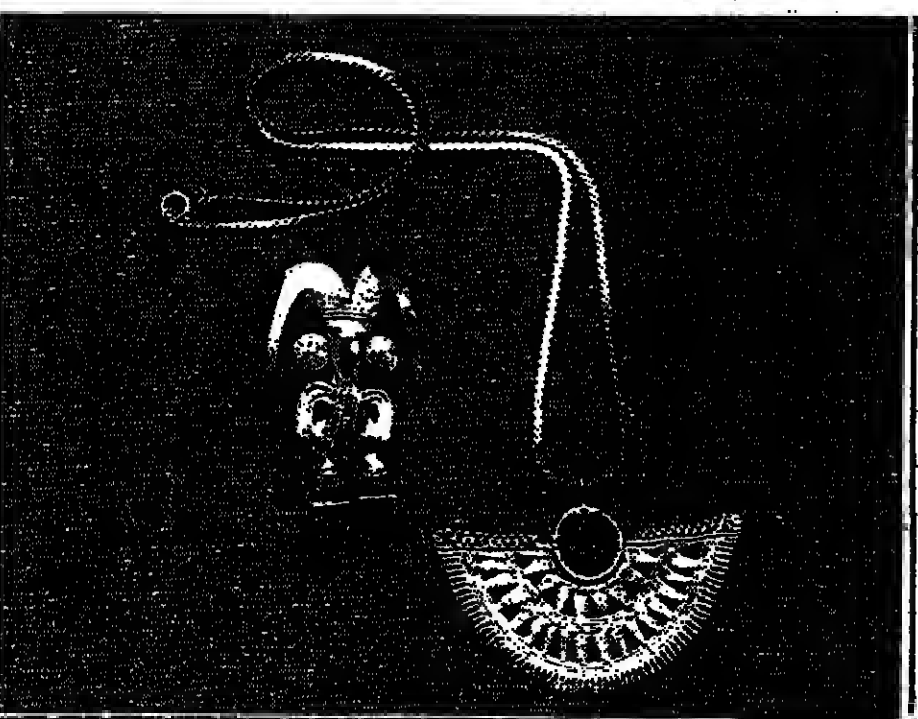
any odd burrs or marks. The Galleria Cano still follows this traditional method of manufacturing their replicas of the El Dorado jewelry, except that brass is used to pour into the mould and the object is then electroplated with 24 carat gold. A certificate of authenticity for each replica is given with every one sold—a kind of "fake guarantee" you might say. The Cano replicas are so perfect that

only an expert could tell them from the real thing. At Harrods there is a wide variety of pendants, bangles, eagle, figures, earrings, necklaces, collars and ornaments of all kinds. Prices range from as little as £10 for a ring to £350 for a heavy gold ingot collar. Small, eagle-shaped figures sell for about £30 and snake bangles for only £12.50.

Some of the most precious items appear to be ear adapted from nose rings. More expensive, one of the Tolima style cornelian necklace at which is very attractive. Like the legend itself, Cano replicas may not quite the real thing but they are as close to finding the true El Dorado as you can get.



Examples of imitations made at the Galleria Cano, Bogotá, and available in London. Left: a necklace from Tolima. Right: a lizard from Quimbaya. Below: an eagle from Tairona and a pendant from Simu.



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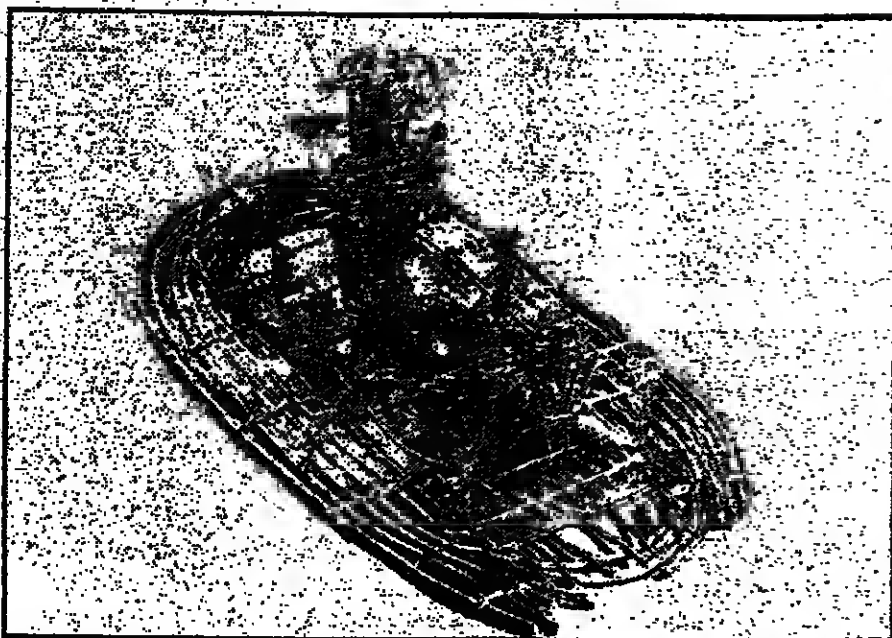
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Gilded king crowned on a raft of rushes



As soon as those on the raft began to burn incense, they also lit braziers on the shore, so that the smoke hid the light of day.

At this time they stripped

the hair to his skin, and anointed him with a sticky earth on which they placed gold dust so that he was completely covered with this metal. They placed him on the raft, on which he

remained motionless, and at his feet they placed a great heap of gold and emeralds for him to offer to his god. On the raft with him went four principal subject chiefs, decked in plumes, crowns,

bracelets, pendants and ear rings all of gold. They, too, were naked, and each one carried his offering. As the raft left the shore the music began, with trumpets, flutes and other instruments, and with singing which shook the mountains and valleys. Until, when the raft reached the centre of the lagoon, they raised a banner as a signal for silence.

The gilded Indian then made his offering, throwing out all the pile of gold into the middle of the lake, and the chiefs who had accompanied him did the same on their own accounts. After this they lowered the flag, which had remained up during the whole time of offering, and, as the raft moved towards the shore, the shouting began again with pipes, flutes, and large teams of singers and dancers. With this ceremony the new ruler was received, and was recognized as lord and king. From this ceremony came the celebrated name of El Dorado, which has cost so many lives.

M.F.

Dim lighting enhances lustre of Bogotá's display

ant today a tall central figure surrounded by four attendants with one it measures 19.5cm in usual gold length and just over 10cm in height. The raft consists of bundles of reeds.

One of the chroniclers, Friar Pedro Simón, wrote about the ceremony in 1621-23: "They make two cords long enough to span the lake and pass them over from one side to the other. Where they cross is the centre or middle of the lake, where the military officers and the person who has been making the offering went on rafts made of reeds, each-century bound together, or tree raft shows drunks like a sort of boat in

which three or four persons could ride, according to their size, the same sort of raft they use to cross rivers where there are no bridges.

"On these then, they came to the middle of the water and there with certain words and rituals they threw in the offerings, great or small, according to their needs and possibilities, and so some were of great value... and the Chief Guatavita, gilding his body, from whence came the story told by the Indian in the city of Quito, and the name the Spaniards gave to the province of El Dorado."

The Pasca raft is only the second one to have been found. In 1856, an earlier one was found when attempts were made to drain Lake Siecha not far from Lake Guatavita. The Siecha lake is thought to be the site of ceremonies carried out by the Muisca Indians and the raft that was discovered showed a chief with 10 attendants. This raft has now disappeared in Europe. It is believed to have been destroyed during the war in Germany, although some sources say it may still exist in East Germany.

At the London exhibition there will be a 24-carat gold replica of the Pasca raft—the real one cannot leave Colombia as it is the country's most treasured possession and will always remain in the Gold Museum in Bogotá. The museum was founded in 1939 by the managing director of the Bank of the Republic, Don Julio César, and another director, Dr. Luis Ángel Arango. Their aim was to collect and protect as many pre-Hispanic gold objects as possible and to safeguard them for the national cultural heritage.

At that time many objects were in private collections and others were being sold on the open art market. Many buyers often ruthlessly melted thousands of the pieces down just for the gold and disregarded their artistic and archaeological significance.

The museum bought finds from treasure hunters and from private collections and it now contains about 26,000 pieces. It is located in the Bank of the Republic building in Bogotá. Señor Luis Gómez-Vargas, deputy director of the museum, said that only about 18,000 pieces out of the collection are on display at any one time, but the whole exhibition is changed at frequent intervals.

He said: "It is an exceedingly valuable collection and it is virtually impossible to say what the gold collection is worth at market price today as the items are mixed with copper or silver. In order to find out we would have to melt it down."

At the museum the dazzling beauty of the gold pieces on display is emphasized by the dim lighting. The items are exhibited on a brown background in showcases on both sides of the meandering corridors. The famous "gold gallery" is hidden behind a heavy steel door, which is opened about every hour. People wait outside, then slowly the door slides back. They look into nothing but a dark, empty void. Wondering what to expect, they are rewarded with the unexpected.

Slowly the small room is lit up until it is completely bathed in spotlights. There are 12 showcases in which gold pieces are hanging, pinned on the walls or piled in layers. Soft, strange tribal music is played at the same time. Slowly, after a couple of minutes, the music and the light fade away. Reluctantly the people leave. The security door closes silently behind.

There is high security as Bogotá is the most notorious capital in Latin America for thieves. Armed guards man the museum day and night.

The museum contains a great variety of gold items; these include nose pieces, ear and plate pendants, pan pipes, lance containers, frogs (a symbol of fertility), bows, pectorals, necklaces and figurines. There are ceremonial spoons, diadems, breastplates and a musical instrument made from seven sheets of gold over a couch.

Recent archaeological discoveries indicate that the metal-working industry in Colombia dates back to the first century BC. It was a flourishing industry when the Spaniards came in the first decade of the sixteenth century. It is no wonder that the chroniclers of the conquest marvelled at the gold works and the technique applied by the Indians.

This technique was highly advanced. It was not merely a matter of hammering but of casting with the "lost wax" method known to modern goldsmiths. The Colombian Indians used gold mixed with copper in various proportions because the alloys gave a difference to the colouring of the gold from a deeper red to a cooler yellow.

The artisans of pre-Colombian times also worked with pure gold of 24 carats or with fairly low grade ore with a high content of copper.

They used little silver. The only item of silver found in Colombia was discovered in the southern part of the country bordering Peru where silver was connected with the moon.

A.H.

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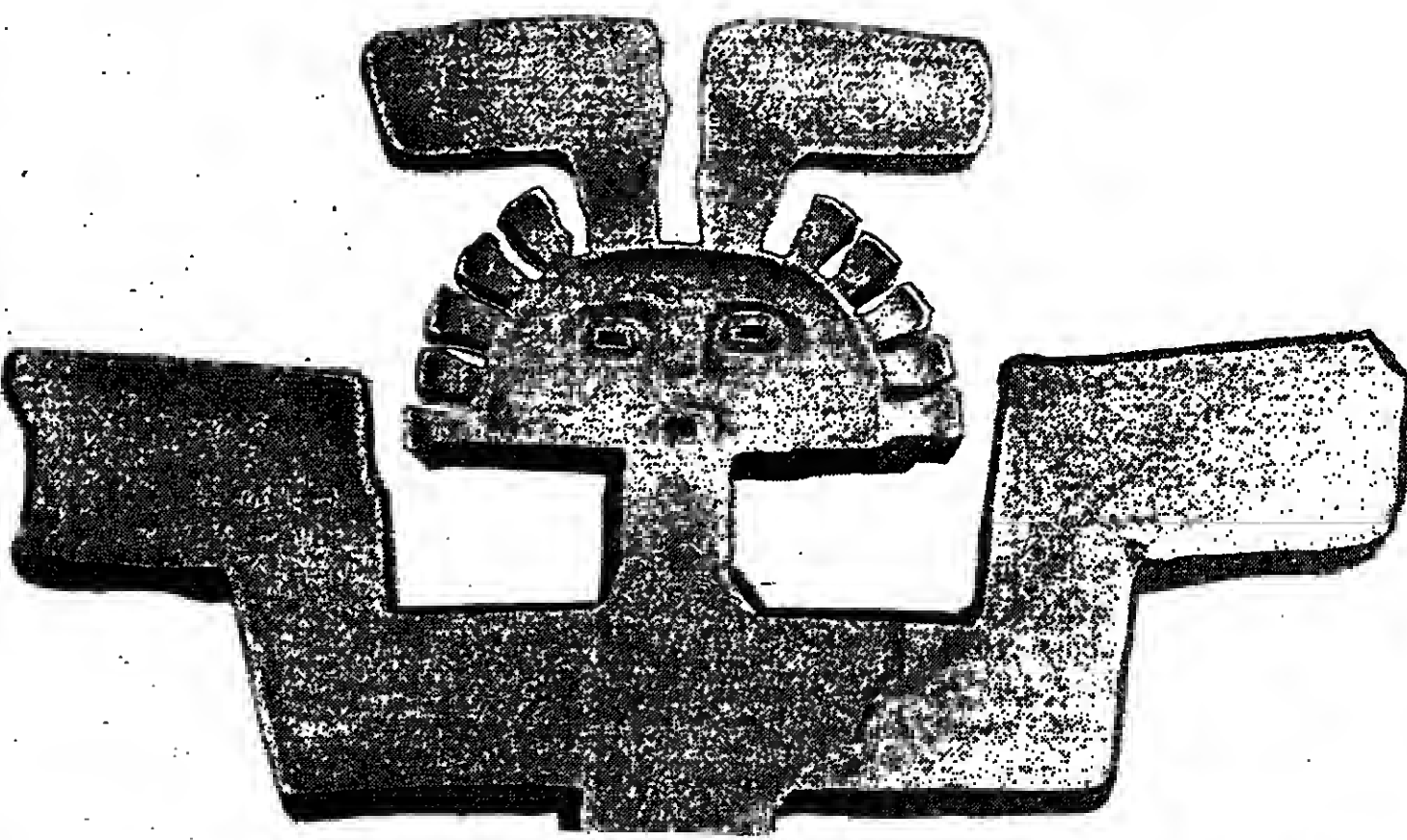
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Gold through the ages

The pictures on this page, researched by Michael Young, illustrate how different cultures have used the "sweat of the gods", from prehistory and religious rites to the extravagance of the Tsarist court, and to our own time with the investiture crown for the Prince of Wales.

(1) 1400 BC, Cairo Museum.

The funerary mask of Tutankhamun is of beaten gold inlaid with semi-precious stones and coloured glass-paste. After piercing the sealed door to the burial chamber in November, 1922, Howard Carter wrote: "At first I could see nothing... as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room emerged slowly from the mist, strange animals, statues, and gold, everywhere the glint of gold". However, this outstanding piece was enclosed within four immense gilt shrines, a stone sarcophagus and three richly decorated golden

coffins and was not revealed until February, 1923.

(2) Electrum torc, 50 BC, British Museum. When found at Snettisham in Norfolk it was linked to a fine gold bracelet. Although little about it is known it is assumed to have been part of the treasury of a local chieftain of some importance.

(3) Gold armband from the Oxus Treasure, 5th to 4th century BC, British Museum.

In 1880 Captain F. Burton, a British officer living near Kabul, rescued three merchants from bandits. They had with them a fine

collection of gold and silver which they said had been found three years earlier in the dry bed of the Oxus river. Although details of the original source are unknown it is assumed to be from central Persia and to form part of a single hoard spanning several centuries. After the rescue the merchants allowed Burton to purchase this piece.

(4) Gold buckle from Sutton Hoo, 7th century AD, British Museum.

Found in 1939 in Suffolk, the Sutton Hoo ship burial is the only royal burial to have survived unrobbed from the

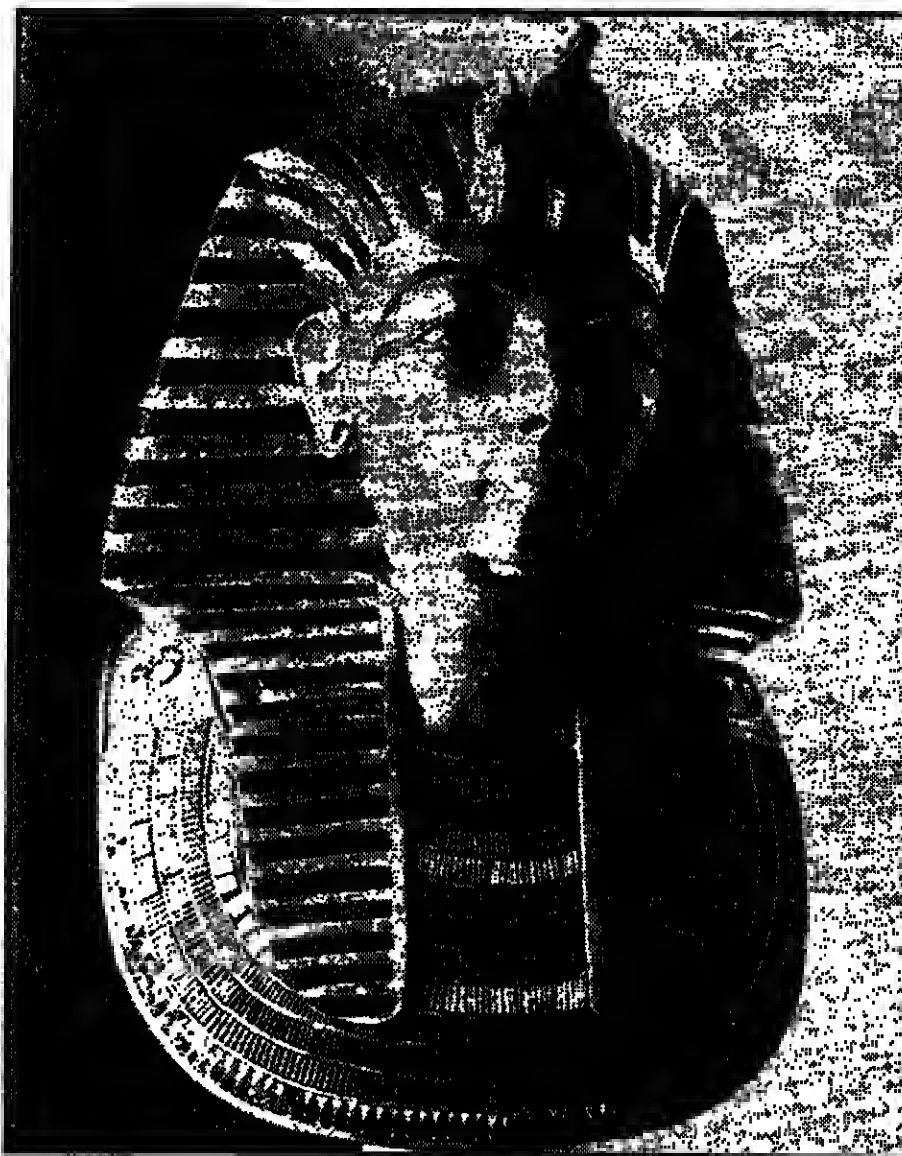
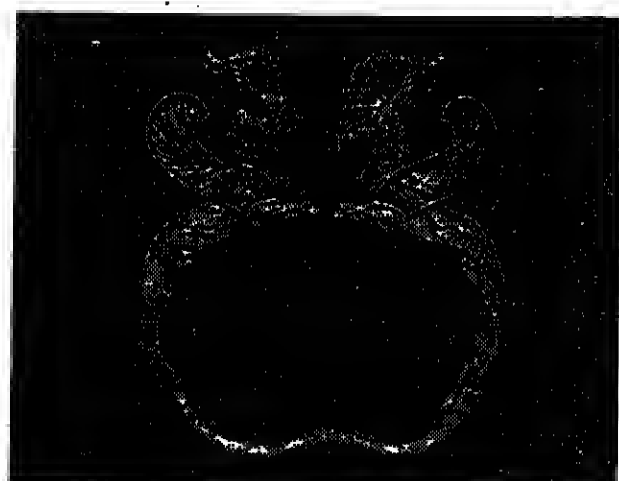
Viking period. Evidence suggests that it is the burial of King Raedwald of the East Angles, who died in AD 625. One of the most striking pieces from the treasure is the gold buckle with niello inlay. This and other objects of foreign origin found in the grave suggest the far-flung connections of a seventh century Anglo-Saxon royal house (see story on opposite page).

(5) Coronation coach egg, 1897, by permission of Wartski, London. Height of egg 12.7 cm, length of coach 9.5 cm.

This Coronation coach egg from the workshop of Carl Fabergé was presented to Alexandra Feodorovna by Tsar Nicholas II at Easter, 1897. The surprise concealed inside the elaborate shell is an exact replica of the imperial coach used in 1896 at the coronation of Nicholas and Alexandra in Moscow. The egg in red gold is encased by a green laurel leaf trellis work cage mounted at each intersection by a yellow gold imperial double-headed eagle. The coach is of gold with enamelled red seats and steps and rock crystal windows.

(6) Royal gold cup, British Museum. Height approximately 25.5 cm. Made to the order of Jean Duc de Berry as a gift for King Charles V of France, it was presented to Charles VI in 1391. It entered the English royal treasury in 1435 when the Duke of Bedford left it to Henry VI, where it remained until 1604. It is of solid gold and is one of the earliest surviving examples of translucent enamelling on a ground beaten into sub relief, thus allowing light to pass through the enamel to reflect from the gold ground.

(7) Prince of Wales investiture crown, 1969. This crown, the body of which is solid gold, was a gift from the Goldsmiths' Company to the Queen for the investiture of the Prince of Wales. Said to be the only crown of pure gold, it bears the mark for 22ct only because, in the United Kingdom, there is no recognized standard for 24ct gold for hallmarking purposes. Originally it was hoped to make the whole crown in Welsh gold but there was not a sufficient quantity available. The crown can be seen at the Goldsmiths' Company Hall in London until November 30.



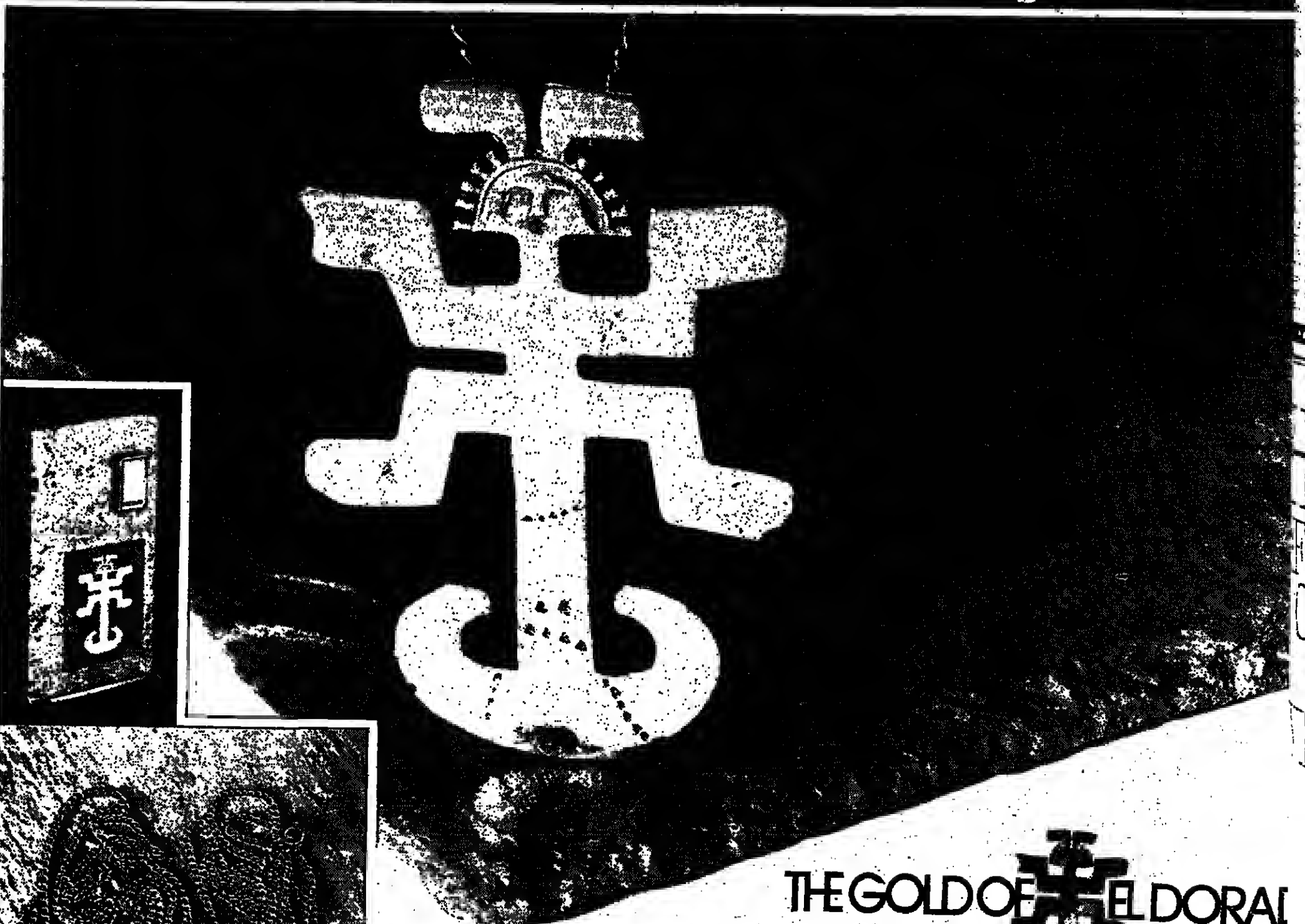
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● The Gold of El Dorado exhibition, soon to open at the Royal Academy, will become a glittering page in London's cultural history: one of the richest and most fascinating displays of ancient treasure ever to be shown in Britain. To mark this outstanding occasion the exhibition symbol has been reproduced in the form of two pendants.

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ing a Nereid riding a bull, probably minted in the third century near Salonika.

Gilding the grandeur that was Rome

of the new territories, who were forced to pay rent in the form of silver to mint into coins and gold to consolidate reserves.

So the golden hoard multiplied seventeenfold to the 250 years running up to 150 BC, bolstering the republican economy from behind locked doors, seldom as this stage being flaunted as jewelry and plate.

But its influence was soon felt in society, and the modest way of life of the Romans, accelerated overnight into racy, hedonistic luxury. The Golden Age had arrived, and Caesar's decision to put gold at the disposal of the people by introducing gold coins into the currency heralded the dissemination of the treasure.

The nouveau riche developed a passion for acquisition. Gold rings, formerly a mark of rank and nobility, became commonplace, being forced on to every finger of each hand and changed with the seasons. Heavy gold ornaments bestowed a new wealth and were often weighed more on their design than on their substance.

Women wore the more ostentatious, wearing bracelets, anklets, bangles, earrings, necklaces and earrings. At the tables of the very rich and influential, the vessels and plate would be fashioned in gold.

Goldsmiths came to the new empire of Augustus from Greece and the Orient, inculcating at first repeating their native styles and later adapting their wares for a clientele, largely without taste, who perhaps revered the "prized metal" more for its purchasing power than for its beauty. For gold had been exactly Greek, and the "prized metal" more for its purchasing power than for its beauty.

Another essence from the Orient came, and the good will of barbarians.

Civilization with the Midas touch

by John F. Crossland

In myths like Danaë and the Golden Shower and Jason and the Golden Fleece the ancient Greeks left us eloquent testament of the potent symbolism of the metal they called *chryso*.

These stories stemmed from the imagination of a remarkable people who were able to combine their intellectual powers with the power given them by command of metallurgy, to transform their world and ours. The talents of the people and the talents of gold and silver mingled to produce the first great burst of Western expansion.

Greece was not self-sufficient in precious metals but it controlled supplies, from places like Nubia and this enabled it to improve on the primitive monetary system of Croesus.

The northern mines gave the armies the necessary capital to march under Alexander to the limits of the known world.

Gold often served sacred ends, but the hard-headed Greeks never neglected the profitable. They commissioned their greatest sculptor, Pheidias, to fashion sublime images of their gods, which they clothed in sheet gold—detachable in hard times.

The most famous statues by the master of Athena Parthenos and of Zeus at Olympia, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, apparently escaped the indignity of being used as a bankroll.

But during the Peloponnesian War, when the supply of the famous Archaean silver currency with its owl motif was cut off by the loss of the Laurium mines, the gold statue of the Goddess of Victory was taken from the Parthenon and melted down.

Such acts, born of necessity, do not explain why today almost nothing is left of the golden treasures of Greece. When the high tide of Alexander's conquests receded, the Hellenic works of art were quite simply carried away. One and a half millennia of conquest by a variety of invaders ensured that great works of art, once the source of universal admiration, were known only through the pages of classical texts.

The huge seated Zeus at Olympia, the body composed of ivory and the head and arms of gold, can now only be recaptured through an image on a coin. Both it and the Athena disappeared some time at the end of the classical era, before the barbarian invasions.

The two greatest catches of Greek gold that we have wrested from the earth were exactly a century apart. The first, the Mycenaean grave finds which caused that inspired loner Heinrich Schliemann to exclaim that he had looked on the face of Agamemnon, came only last year after a piece of inspired detective work by Professor Manolis Andronikos at Vergina. He

sliced into a huge tumulus in the middle of this humble village and came across the tomb which all the evidence points to as that of Philip of Macedon, forger of that instrument of power which his son Alexander was to use—power represented by the equation one gold stater equals one mercenary soldier for one month.

Such a gill-edged guarantee of pay must have been as important a factor in keeping the Macedonian soldiery headed towards India as Alexander's personal magnetism. Recently I had a preview of the gold objects found in the second tomb discovered by Professor Andronikos last August and these have yet to be revealed to the public. The impression as the covering was lifted away from the white and blue pillared portico of the tomb was surrealistic.

The classical structure seemed to be rising pristine from the ground, sloughing off the mantle of mud which had encased it for 2,300 years. It was in sharp contrast to the seeming disorder of the tin shed in which the finds were being sorted before cleaning and conservation.

Most organic material had perished, leaving the tricole tables covered with a jigsaw puzzle of gold pieces: a sword ferrule with a lively, winged Nike balancing on one foot, the decorative pattern of a large shield, jewelry, decoration from a dress similar to the marvel-

lous gold meander pattern on the wrapping around the tomb which all the evidence points to as that of Philip of Macedon, forger of that instrument of power which his son Alexander was to use—power represented by the equation one gold stater equals one mercenary soldier for one month.

The gleaming opulence of the principal items, the funeral casket with the royal star, the Scythian-style quiver and the various diadems, including wreaths of gold oak leaves, was compelling.

As the necropolis of the Macedonian kings is opened, reports come in that the gold mines from which they derived most of their strength may be exploited once again.

Lengthy research has proved that the mines of Alexander at Olympias in Halkidiki, near the north Aegean holiday beaches, could become profitable again, in view of the mounting price of gold.

One authority who will be watching these developments with interest is Professor John Healy of Royal Holloway College London, who has written the standard work on mining and metallurgy in the classical world.

He said: "Greece was never rich in metals but the gold of the classical period was pure and Macedonia was the major area where it was mined. I shall be interested to see if the mines are viable."

Vikings won their splendid spurs

by Annelise Hopson

Wearing their horned bronze helmets, the Vikings must have looked splendid when they appeared on the horizon in their streamlined wooden boats, which sometimes had a gilded vase on the topmast. They were awe-inspiring and a menace to the coasts they invaded.

The Vikings began their exploits in the Scandinavian countries about 800 AD and went on until about 1000 AD. While trading, looting and conquering, these tall, blond, blue-eyed men found their way to the British Isles, the Frankish empire and the Mediterranean, to the Baltic lands, Russia, Byzantium, Iceland, Greenland and America. From Frankish, Anglo-Saxon and Arab historical sources we know that they were looked upon as pirates and heathens, who plundered monasteries, yet they were rarely referred to as barbarians.

Their behaviour is not described favourably but they also engaged in peaceful trade and often settled down to cultivate the soil, which was often much more fertile than that in their own countries. Sometimes one gets the impression that it was the ruling classes that fought, and not the common man, but the Vikings were not merely pirates or merchants; they had a culture of their own. Professor Ole Klindt-Jensen of the Prehistoric Museum, Moesgaard, in Jutland, Denmark, and one of the leading experts on the period, says:

The lavish decoration of the Viking period on weapons, tools and ornaments indicates ancient and skilled traditions of art and metal-working. The intricate patterns used by the Vikings is original in that they developed their own culture but were, of course, influenced by other cultures as well.

The Vikings used gold but that was rare. Silver and bronze were the common metals to use, or those metals gilded. The use of pure gold was exceptional but we have some pieces and to my view the two most outstanding pure gold items from the Viking period are a splendid pair of spurs found in Norway and a large braided gold necklet found in Denmark only last year.

The beautiful spurs are made of fine gold and are granulated. They have an element of animal ornamentation and the heads of the animals are shown in profile. The Vikings preferred this sort of ornamentation to botanical motifs, which they regarded as effeminate.

The necklet weighs approximately 2kg and is of 18 carat gold. It is made of eight gold threads, which are twisted together. It is about 30cm in diameter.

proximately 2kg and is of 18 carat gold. It is made of eight gold threads, which are twisted together. It is about 30cm in diameter.

Braided armlets and necklets have been found all over the Scandinavian countries. They were in fashion during the year 900 and the beginning of 1000 but were mainly made of silver. The metals were obtained from trading or plundering or in exchange for Danegeld, money the Vikings extracted in return for stopping their attacks or withdrawing—an ancient form of "protection" money.

The treasures which have been discovered are not only from excavated graves, but are sometimes just found in fields like the gold necklet. Graves of warriors from about 900 AD have been found and excavated, but that century was also full of unrest. Fellow countrymen fought among themselves and neighbours attacked across the borders. People were scared and buried their treasures in the soil, and were not always able to dig them up once the strife was over.

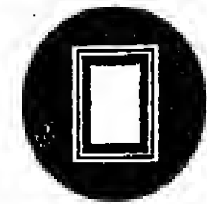
By comparing written sources found in the countries the Vikings invaded with the archaeological finds, one may get a picture of the Scandinavian countries as a potential political power. They were developing fast and held a key position in the exchange of culture between East and West.

The most important tool of the Vikings was their boats. Without them there would have been no expeditions and no Viking era. In those days the Nordic countries were superior at sea.

An unusual skill was their engineering technology. They constructed bridges, some of them with a load-bearing capacity of about five tons. The intriguing question is what were the Vikings carrying around that needed such strong bridges—their plundered treasure?

Many Viking relics have come from the funeral ship burials like the one found at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk at the outbreak of the last war. The magnificent grave dated to about 630 AD and revealed a huge hoard of royal treasure.

The Vikings influenced many of the countries which they visited and in turn learnt something of the culture and traditions of other people. But the Battle of Hastings in 1066 marked the end of the Viking influence and a new military and political force took over with the conquest of Britain by William of Normandy.



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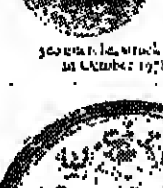
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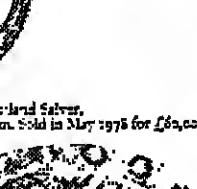
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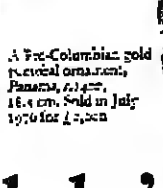
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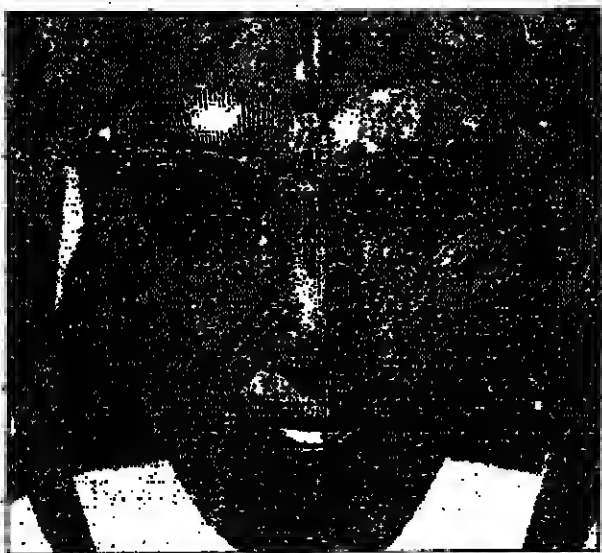
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A reconstructed helmet from the ship burial at Sutton Hoo, now in the British Museum.

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Liquidity, reality, liberty and order

by William Rees-Mogg

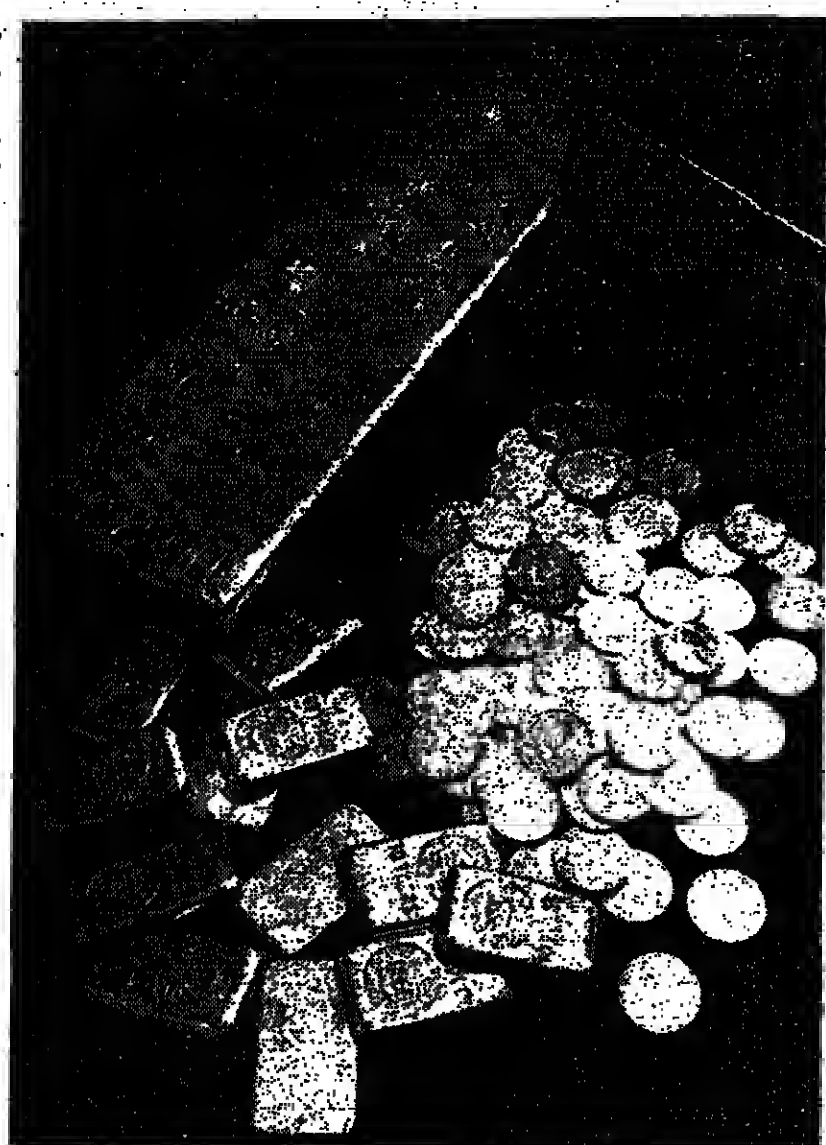
In advocating the return of gold to a central position in the world currencies system, I have always argued that gold does not have a magic property. Indeed the long history of price stability in gold regulated systems, which extends from 300 years of price stability in Britain to 800 years in the Byzantine Empire, is an illustration of the validity of the quantity theory of money. That gold produces stable prices over long periods is not in any way a paranormal event, it is precisely what the doctrine of Ricardo or Friedman would lead one to expect.

That is not to say that gold does not have some significant advantages which cannot be obtained by a non-metallic system of currency. In the first place it reconciles what are usually the opposite virtues of liquidity and reality. We are all accustomed to the idea that real investment has certain advantages and liquid investment has other advantages. Real investment has the great advantage that it retains or improves its value over time; an English farm sold with vacant possession in 1978 might fetch £1,200 an acre, it might have sold for £30 an acre in 1939 or for £50 an acre in 1815. The purchasing power of its present value is undoubtedly greater than in 1939, and perhaps somewhat greater than in 1815. Yet farm land is an illiquid commodity. It is quite expensive to sell, it takes time to sell, and you cannot always find a buyer at the time of your choosing. A gold sovereign has appreciated rather less than farm land since 1939, but rather more than farm land since 1815. The purchasing power of gold tends to be rather more stable than the purchasing power of land, yet gold is a totally liquid asset, realisable at short notice at any time and in most places.

Gold also reconciles monetary liberty and order. These are the two poles of any system of government, just as reality and liquidity are the two poles of any system of investment. Gold is, to use an American term, an inherently libertarian form of money. It is so because it does not owe its value to any government. It is true that governments can mint gold coins, but the value of a gold coin depends chiefly on its gold content and not at all on the promise of the issuing government to make payment. Nor can any government issue more gold coins than it has gold.

The citizen is therefore just as much the owner of gold as the state can ever be. When the citizen owns paper money he only possesses a right which the state has created and can equally withdraw. Notes can be cancelled, or so many notes may be printed that their value drops to little or nothing. Gold is not dependent for its value upon the state and therefore confers upon its possessor wealth in a form which makes him in that respect independent of the state. Equally, however, gold is conducive to order. The quantity of gold in the world is finite. The quantity of gold that can be mined in any year is also finite. Paper money, on the other hand, is not finite. There is no significant limit to the amount of paper money that can be created. As all order depends upon discipline, the objective discipline of a gold system is plainly more conducive to order than the subjective discipline of international paper systems, open to unlimited issue.

Until recently there were few people who could see how or even why gold might come to be restored. There is now a thriving group of gold advocates in the United States including some of the leading and most theoretical economists. The American attitude towards gold has been coloured very much by the rivalry between gold and the dollar; it was thought that the dollar as the world's leading reserve currency, if it is now seen that the dollar cannot be maintained in a predominant position among the world currencies, the long-term weakness of the dollar is putting great strain on the whole American economy. The American gold advocates are also reconciling monetary liberty and order. These are the two poles of any system of government, just as reality and liquidity are the two poles of any system of investment. Gold is, to use an American term, an inherently libertarian form of money. It is so because it does not owe its value to any government. It is true that governments can mint gold coins, but the value of a gold coin depends chiefly on its gold content and not at all on the promise of the issuing government to make payment. Nor can any government issue more gold coins than it has gold.



Standard gold bars, weighing about 400oz each, 10-ton bars and gold by Samuel Montayn for dispatch to buyers throughout the world.

can do not want to see any other currency than their own become the leading world currency for reserve purposes. The United States has the most powerful economy in the world and is the centre of free world defence. Even if a European monetary unit were to be created, the Americans would be far from happy to see world currencies led from Europe. Even in Britain there are some expressions of jealousy at the idea of a Deuts-

chmark zone, but for the mark to take over from the dollar is leading role would be much more offensive to American national pride. The proposition of a European monetary unit shows how difficult it is to create new national monetary institutions. Such institutions require genuine sacrifices of sovereignty. It is most unlikely therefore that attempts to replace the dollar by other forms of international money can be made to succeed, even if they attain full American support.

If the world is to have a leading currency in which other currencies are valued, a currency which has some of the elements of a standard, it can theoretically use the dollar, the mark, the yen, a special drawing right or a European unit. If the dollar cannot carry the burden, it is unlikely that any of the others either can or will be allowed to. We are therefore faced with a world problem to which gold is the natural answer. There is still great opposition to gold, but it is increasingly evident that the other answers cannot be made to work. Finally one should refer to the interest rate. High and interest rates are the consequence of a fall in confidence. Real interest rates sometimes rise to levels. This discourages investment and other impossible to maintain in early years' interest rates. A gold debt re-

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Space age salutes the noblest of metals

by Kenneth Blakemore

Many of the present industrial uses of gold, which stretch from dentistry to rocket technology, are the result of fairly modern developments and exploit recently discovered characteristics of the metal. Man has been recovering gold from the earth for at least 7,000 years, yet for most of that period, gold was a useless metal in terms of its contribution to material progress. From bronze and iron the early civilisations brought tools and weapons which shaped the world we inherited, but gold was too heavy and too soft to be of practical use. The earliest civilisations sought out and exploited the gold not because of its unique physical properties but because they treasured it as a symbol of the life-giving sun.

To the pre-Columbian Indians of South America this metal was highly reflective and was known as "the sweat of the sun". To the Egyptians it was the gift of Ra, the sun king. Because of the close association between gods and kings in the ancient world, gold became the prerogative of church and court and remained so up to the threshold of our own times. It is probably the sun which has been responsible for such associations, and not just the beauty of the metal, which makes jewelry fashioned from gold so attractive.

Whatever the motivations that lead millions to buy jewelry, the desire to own it is largely responsible for the economic viability of goldmining today. We may use for this lustrous metal, but more than half the gold used by industry is made into rings and slender chains, earrings and elegant watch cases, with other jewelry products. The new largest consumer of industrial gold is another time-honoured use, the world's miners. When in 500 BC King Croesus of Lydia struck the first gold coins he established gold as a medium of exchange, an act which was to have far-reaching effects over the centuries. He no doubt chose to use gold for his high-value coinage because of its scarcity and because as a king he controlled both its recovery and distribution. In stamping his insignia on a disc of gold he was laying the foundations for, among other things, the destruction of the Aztec and Inca civilisations and the monetary problems that haunt our own times.

A gold coinage seems something of an anachronism these days, but a survey of gold usage carried out in 1975 revealed that 221 tonnes of gold were converted into coins by the world's mints, compared with 532 tonnes used by the jewelry industry. To this 221 tonnes can be added a further 12 tonnes used in medals and debased coins usually sold in countries where it is illegal to buy and hard pure gold as a hedge against inflation.

Side by side with these traditional uses, gold is nowadays used in a variety of more mundane, if more vital, roles in manufacturing. It is used by the electronics industry, by the textile industry, by the building industry and in space because it has unique properties. Some of these properties were possibly known to earlier civilisations. The smiths who fashioned royal and religious regalia knew that gold was more malleable and more ductile than other metals. The tomb robbers of ancient times, who found the gold artefacts interred in the graves they plundered as prizes as when they were made, must have become aware of the noble quality of the metal, and of course gold's reflectivity, with its colour, was probably indispensable in space as "the shining metal" on earth, and its use as a heatshield in spacecraft and in space suits has received much attention. The ability of gold to absorb and disperse radiant heat to protect men, machinery and instruments in space, has also led to its use as a thin coating on the windcreens of high-flying jet aircraft. On earth, gold has made modern buildings, with their acres of glass, fit to work in by insulating people from solar radiation.

Gold is used not only to protect people from the sun but to collect solar energy by absorbing it and so economizing on the earth's diminishing energy resources. It is used for sparking plug electrodes because its corrosion resistance allows the insulator tips to be smaller which helps the starting of engines in bad weather. It is used in fuel cells, as a solid film lubricant, to decorate pottery and glass, in infra-red hearing and drying plants, for the nose cones of missiles, in lasers and in cooling stoves. The list of industrial uses is long, and as modern technology finds new uses for the metal this list is certain to extend.

The author is editor, Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silver-smith.

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